

American Fruits

International Trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture

Circulating Throughout United States, Canada and Abroad
Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of
Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1915

Number 2

The Painesville Nurseries



Narcissus Poeticus Along the Roadside

The Rose-fields have bloomed gloriously, spent their fragrance, and are now—just growing. Early orders for forcing types are coming in fast, and at the present rate of booking, leading varieties of H. P.'s will be sold up close before shipping time.

As to the Fruit Tree and Ornamental Departments, we merely wish at this time to remind you that complete lists of varieties, in very large blocks, are developing splendidly on several hundred acres of very good land. While awaiting the fall issue of our price list, please feel free to ask for special quotations on anything desired.

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American Association of Park Superintendents—J. J. Levison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.
American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.
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American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.
American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O.
Apple Advertisers of America—U. Grant Border, Baltimore, Md.
British Horticultural Trades Association—Charles E. Pearson, Lowdham, Notts, England.
Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.
Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—T. B. Symons, College Park, Md.
International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.
Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.
Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.
National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, 4206 Castleman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.
National Nut Growers' Association—J. B. Wright, Cairo, Ga.
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Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.
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Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, Washington, D. C.
Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.
Union Horticole Professionnelle Internationale—C. Van Lennep, The Hague, Holland.

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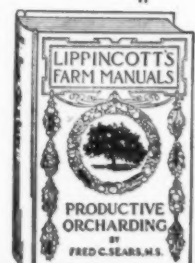
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AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---Aug., 1915

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WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Orchard, Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

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This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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We have it

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Topeka, Kansas

Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists

American Fruits

Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries and Arboriculture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

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No. 2

The Nursery Business As a Business Proposition

W. H. WYMAN, Proprietor of Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass.

A FEW succeed in the nursery business while many fail. Why is it? Is it because of its peculiarities? Is it hedged about by obstacles so many and so great as to make success almost unattainable?

The fact that some succeed proves that the difficulties, however great, are not unsurmountable. What would the business world think of a shoe manufacturer who should take an order for a thousand cases of shoes, and who did not know just what it would cost to manufacture those shoes? Such a manufacturer would be ruled out of the business. It is of no use to manufacture shoes, or trees, unless it can be done at a profit. And to do it at a sure profit, the cost of production must be ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty.

In the case of most manufactured articles, that is a comparatively easy task; but not so in the Nursery business. The superficial method of figuring costs is the one most generally employed whenever such an attempt is made. This is, an acre of land will yield a given number of plants, it costs so much to set them out, so much to cultivate the land per year, so much to bud or graft them, and so much more to dig and put them on the market. But that is not enough. The rental of the land, or the depletion of the soil, in case one owns his land; the losses incurred by climatic conditions, such as excessive rain or no rain, frosts, hail and snow, and many more such natural contingencies must not be left out of account. Then again the depreciation of tools, machinery and buildings must not be overlooked; interest on the investment and a list of overhead charges all enter into the cost of production.

Added Costs

Neither is this all. Thirty years ago this catalogue of expenses would have been about all that would have had to be considered; not so now. Insect pests, save the old tent caterpillar, were unknown. Even a quarter of a century ago who had heard, or much less seen the San Jose scale, the Brown-tail, Gipsy, the Leopard Moth, or the White Pine Blister Rust? I had not; but now all of us are familiar with some if not all of them; and we know too that these things add to the cost of production; but they must not be regarded as unmitigated evils, any more than weeds should be. Weeds compel cultivation and hence growth; pests compel cleaning up of the Nursery and its surroundings; they conduce to cleanliness. I venture the assertion that never in the history of the Nursery business in this country, were there so many tidy, well-kept nurseries as there are today; and in a large measure, the pests are responsible for this state of things. While all this, and even more is true, the fact remains, that these pests, so-called, have added very materially to the cost of production.

All of these things must be taken into account in determining costs, and when all have been taken into account, we can arrive at the cost of production only relatively at best.

But that relative cost makes a basis at which to begin. In our school days we wrestled with algebraic propositions, with known and unknown quantities; in the equation were represented by such characters as X, Y and Z. Now we wrestle with problems known as costs, and costs that are unknown. In the one case we could determine the value of the unknown by the known values, but not so with such unknown quantities as storms, drought, wind and hail. These unknown quantities must be determined not by algebraic process, but by liberal additions. A safe way is that of the druggist, who adds to the cost price his two per cent.



W. H. WYMAN, North Abington, Mass.

If we figure that a given plant cost (using the known values) \$20 per 1,000 to produce it, I have regarded it a safe proposition to multiply that by two. In some instances that would seem excessive; in others it would fall below the actual cost. On the whole I believe it is a safe rule to follow in determining costs. But we must not stop here, when we have considered this side of the equation, for it is at this point, that, with many, the tug of war begins.

What Plunging Does

Nurserymen are beset by dangers from without and foes from within their own camp. It is for the elimination of some of these deterrent factors, that I beg every one of you to give due consideration. The plunger is a party to be avoided. The man who sells 10,000 *Viburnum plicatum* at a profit, year after year, starts in to increase that product by propagating 100,000. That is the man I would style a plunger, and the man who should be dissuaded from such folly. I simply use *Viburnum plicatum* as an illustration. The market calls for about such a number of plants of a given species. The number increases from year to year as the volume of Nursery business increases; and every growing concern has a right to increase its plantings; but it has no moral

right to propagate any article so much in excess of the legitimate demand, that it is compelled, in order to unload, to do so at any price, regardless of cost. I say we have no moral right to such a course. There may be no written law forbidding me to sell an article for any price I please; but there is a moral law that forbids my doing so. No man has a right deliberately to destroy the opportunities of livelihood and of gain for any other man. Such a course works hardship to the many, and ruin to a possible few. The course of the plunger leads from bad to worse. It is loading the dice in the game of business. It is to invite financial disaster upon the perpetrator and disaster upon others.

[To be continued.]

Pennsylvania Orchard Tests

J. P. STEWART, State College, Pa.

The following results have been secured in experiments conducted by the Pennsylvania Station in the principal orchard sections of the state, chiefly since 1907 and 1908. These experiments as a whole cover nearly all the important phases of apple production, but the present discussion is confined largely to the results secured in young orchards during their first seven years.

The first of these experiments has shown, after eleven years growth in the orchard, that there is practically no difference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation now generally used in nurseries. The results of experiments elsewhere lead to the same conclusion. On the other hand a number of considerations indicate the desirability of eliminating the seedling root entirely—thus permitting the standardization of the root-systems as well as the tops.

An experiment on the value of selecting cions from trees of apparently superior qualities shows some indications in favor of the process but they are not yet sufficient to warrant definite approval of the practice. A material enlargement of this experiment has been made recently.

Another experiment shows that Paragon and Tolman are among the best stocks for use in top-grafting such varieties as Grimes and Tompkins King, to secure better trunks and longer-lived trees. They should also be satisfactory stock for general use in case the selection of cions proves desirable.

The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard experiments involves annual applications of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about six per cent. of nitrogen, eight per cent of phosphorus and four per cent of potash, and applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre.

Blight is now prevalent on apple and pear, according to Prof. J. B. S. Norton, state pathologist. "On some apple trees," he said, "practically all the fruit has been destroyed. The loss in many orchards in the state is very serious."

Commercial Orcharding on a Large Scale in Virginia

Peculiarly Favorable Conditions on the Southeastern Slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains—Beginning of Commercial Orchards in Patrick County, Va., on Meritorious Scale Dates from Plantings of the Great Stuart Orchard, 700 Acres, 33,000 Trees, in 1903

This Section Boasts the Largest Apple Tree in the World, the Handy, Portrayed and Described in Last Issue of "American Fruits"; the Largest Winesap Apple Ever Grown, Now Modeled in Wax in U. S. Department of Agriculture; the Largest Product From a Single Tree in One Season; the Largest Record From a Ten-year old Tree; the Oldest Orchard in the United States—Cannon Pearmain

Editor American Fruits:

It is hardly allowable to obtrude the personal equation in a horticultural subject intended for the public eye yet the ego will not always down at one's bidding. But as this article is intended to make known some facts which will doubtless be surprising to many of your readers, I will briefly state that my first insight of horticultural knowledge, outside my home, was when a Rochester, N. Y., agent of the Chase Nursery Co., Mr. Joseph E. Dust, came to my father's house 55 years ago and sold him a bill of nursery stock. I was a boy twelve years old but this little event gave me a yearning for more and wider knowledge of matters outside the limited sphere of my home and county surroundings. The bill which my father purchased at the time consisted of several varieties of pome and stone fruits, evergreens, flowering shrubs and vines. We kept a copy of the original bill until it was unfortunately destroyed in a fire that burned the old home. Every tree and plant lived except an Austrian pine and some are living yet. Our lamentable Civil war began a year later and we were engaged in trying to shoot lead bullets into Mr. Dust instead of silver dollars into L.'s pocket. Not long after the physical collapse of the Southern Confederacy my love of horticultural pursuits enlarged and I contracted with Franklin Davis & Co. of Richmond, Va., the largest nurserymen of the South, as Nurserymen's Agent and I rode one horse 50,000 miles in

their behalf during my ten years service for them. It is sweetness ineffable to me at this time to go through so many counties in the State and see so many orchards that have withstood the ravages of time bearing fruit for their possessors.

My home is in Pulaski County, Va.—a blue grass section of limestone formation where live stock is bred in all perfection as well as being admirably adapted for horticulture. But for thirty years there kept coming to me a "call of the wild" from Patrick County, Va., across the Blue Ridge Mountains. Evidence of the most unmistakable character as to the merits of the fruit were multiplied as apples were brought to us by wagons, at irregular intervals, for there were no railroads at that time connecting Patrick with the outside world. These apples were of such large size, so bright in color, so waxy in skin texture, so perfect in form and so marvelous in flavor that the adulation of our first parents for falling by the wayside in partaking of the forbidden fruit was quite pronounced. Then my investigation of what constituted the most perfect apple zone in the world induced me to believe the South Eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains held the palm for apple quality above any known section in all the earth. Acknowledging this assertion to be true, as evidenced by the best known experts in the U. S. my next step was to ascertain the tree conditions, their size, length of life, bearing quali-

ties, healthfulness, etc. In middle Virginia (Albermarle, Nelson and other counties) I gathered some interesting facts as to a few individual trees having passed the century mark and having borne some very profitable crops. But in 1902, the railroads having laid their iron bands into Patrick County, I was induced to go there to investigate its merits for commercial apple orcharding. Had I been a dress wearer, instead of an ordinary biped, it would have been an easy matter to imagine myself the Queen of Sheba in that the half had never been told me.

In the first place I found that Patrick County had more Blue Ridge territory than any other county, in that the foothills extended farther than other counties and the small spurs or ranges, as Bull Mountain, Carter's Mountain and so on contributed largely to the adaptable orchard surface. There were many hundreds of small orchards thriving under neglect and producing wonderful crops of the most delicious fruit ever nourished from Mother earth's never failing bosom. There were a few orchards of a thousand to six thousand trees each that were demonstrating to their owners the vast capabilities of their sturdy forms but none had ever received scientific attention. There has been a vast reformation in this line for the last ten years and the infusion of new ideas and practices have obtained very largely in these orchards. The

CAN ANYONE SHOW A TREE WITH A RECORD EQUAL TO THIS VETERAN VIRGINIA PRODUCER?



THE "CANNON PEARMAIN" TREE

Grows on Col. M. V. Stedman's place, in Stuart, Patrick Co., Va. It is a very old tree and from the most reliable information obtainable has been bearing for more than 100 years, is still bearing good crops, and has borne many crops of 100 to 175 bushels. Col. Stedman says that he has another old apple tree, known as the Adams tree, which has a record in one year of 220 bushels. He gives these instances and says he knows of many more which evidence the longevity of Virginia apple trees is unequalled in any other part of the country, if not in the whole world

beginning of commercial orchards in Patrick County on a scale at all commensurate with its merits, dates from the first tree setting in 1903 in what is now the magnificent Stuart Orchard that adorns the hills and undulating grounds four miles east of Stuart, the county seat. Beginning with a tract of 211 acres twelve years ago this boundary was gradually enlarged to 700 acres and now 33,000 trees of beauty are promising large dividends to the expectant stockholders. In fact the first trees planted are yielding gratifying returns to those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. This Stuart Orchard having the honor of being the first incorporated commercial orchard also stands pre-eminent in being the largest orchard in the state and in the chain of the seven large orchards which are being pushed to maturity and perfection in this land where trees seem to be magically imbued with growth and thrift.

Lest your readers may be somewhat incredulous as to the writer's statements of the near miraculous growth and attainments of trees and fruits in Patrick County let the following facts attest the absolute truth of what has and what will be written in this article. Where is the largest apple tree in the world? The Handy tree, six miles from the county seat, 120 years old, twelve feet in circumference five feet from the base, 60 feet high, 70 feet spread of branches and it has a record of 132 bushels of apples gathered from it at one time. Where was the largest Winesap apple ever grown? On the Stuart Orchard—13 inches in circumference, now modeled in wax in the Horticultural Department in Washington, D. C. Where was the largest product from a single tree in one season? The Adams apple tree, seven miles east of Stuart, which bore at one time 220 bushels of apples that brought \$137.50. This tree is in fair thrift, still bearing fruit. Where was the largest record from a ten year old tree? On the Stuart Orchard in October, 1914, 33 bushels of Winesaps were gathered from one tree after a wind storm had blown off several bushels. A number of others had over 25 bushels each to their credit. Where is the oldest apple orchard in the U. S.? The Taylor Orchard, eight miles east of Stuart is rapidly nearing the century and a half mark. There are many instances of individual trees producing more than 100 bushels each in a single season. Notably the Cannon Pearmain tree adjoining the Atwood Orchard that bore in one year 175 bushels and in two other successive years an aggregate of 238 bushels. These facts are well attested by the most reputable citizens of the county, most of whom are yet living.

The first decisive step taken by the writer in promoting the Commercial Orchard enterprises was induced by seeing that the soil was evidently rich in potash and seeing some 5 year old trees of the Red Limbertwig variety loaded with four bushels per tree. Some articles written by Prof. H. E. VanDeman, the recognized highest horticultural authority in the country, commending and speaking of Patrick County fruit lands in the most emphatic terms was also a potent factor in determining the investment in these fertile lands. Capital was necessary to purchase, clear, plant and care for the orchards in the proper way but the evidence of profitable outlook was so positive and pronounced that wary capital began to seek the attractive points for promising results. Many small tracts were purchased that could be consolidated into boundaries of 500 to 900 acres each and orchards are being planted on them all.



COL. M. V. STEDMAN, Stuart, Virginia

President Stuart Orchard Co.; Koger Fuel Co.; Blue Ridge Printing Co.; Patrick County Milling Co.; Beach Hardware & Supply Co.; Via-Stedman Land & Loan Co.; The Patrick County Telephone Co.; J. D. Blackard Stave and Coopersage Co.; and Director in Numerous Orchard Companies

Another very large factor, indeed a compelling factor, in the promotion of these orchards was the testimony of aged men that a fruit failure was never known in this stretch of country some 30 miles in length by 20 miles in width. The greatest drawback for financial profit has been the lack of transportation, but now three railroads have entered the county and when these shall be connected and two other projected roads built there will be plenty of steam power to take the hundreds of thousands of barrels of apples that will be annually produced. The planting is going forward—85,000 trees in this chain of commercial orchards and as many more will be set in the near future. These are independent of the dozen or so smaller commercial orchards and the hundreds of private orchards of one to twenty acres each. The latest candidate is the Rich Creek tract of less than 500 acres right in the heart of the apple zone adjoining the large Stuart Orchard and when this is organized there will be one continuous tract of orchards four miles in length which is probably the most exclusive scope of elegant orchard land on terra firma. Twelve years ago these lands could be bought for a trifle—the people were ignorant of the fact that they were living over gold mines—but the lands have increased ten fold and are rising in price at a rapid rate and a few short years hence will witness larger figures being paid in this Eden of apple culture.

The testimonials that have been sent by persons of good judgment, good taste and prominence from many states and large cities as to the handsome, delicious fruit grown here would fill a

book and the meed of praise from the large dailies at the various fairs and expositions to say nothing of the medals, diplomas and premiums received would fill volume II. Thus it is that while Patrick County, Va., has been growing apples for 150 years and while for more than 50 years it has been known only to a chosen few that the best that was known to horticulture was in that hidden domain, yet it has been little more than a dozen years that her fame has traveled to the general public in any manner commensurate with her merits but facts, more facts and information are presenting themselves in persistent way for "truth is mighty and will prevail." The apples that were grown 100 years ago and since were cultivated with the main view of distilling them into brandy. But since the commercial incorporated orchards were started, a dozen years ago, it has been for high class winter apples that bear attractive prices.

When these orchards began the country was cursed by saloons and hundreds of distilleries, regular and illicit, but the saloons have all been put out of existence and less than a half dozen distilleries are licensed at this time. The world is moving and these people are ascertaining that "righteousness exalteth a nation." Labor is now abundant, efficient and not high priced. These grand orchards that now adorn the lovely landscape were substituted for veritable African jungles which were mastered at first by the axe and grubbing hoe at a cost of \$10 per acre but this involved years of labor in additional grubbing and sprouting, the wearing

Continued on Page 39

Problems in Nursery Inspection

F. L. WASHBURN, State Entomologist of Minnesota, before A. A. N., Detroit

PROBLEMS which present themselves to inspectors of nurseries appear to be in a general way very much alike in all of our states, except for the fact that in states where fumigation is required, questions arise which would not occur in a state like Minnesota for example.

I shall present first several problems occurring in my own State of Minnesota, with the solution of each problem as far as we have been able to find a solution and indicate certain points which have been presented to me by inspectors in other states. Perhaps the most serious problem in the past which has been long ere this most happily solved, was how to bring about harmonious relations between nursery inspectors and the National Association. I well remember the time—and it may still be fresh in the minds of many of you—when it was almost “war to the knife” between the nurserymen and the inspectors, but I believe now I am safe in saying that a happy reconciliation has been effected and we are hand in hand in our efforts to do what is right towards the inspection laws and towards the nurserymen also, as well as the public. We find in our own state that the railroads and express companies are most helpful and co-operative and I believe the nurserymen and citizens generally, not only in Minnesota, but in all of our states, see the advisability of the inspection laws and are willing to abide by them. I list Minnesota problems and solution of same as far as we have been able to arrive at them; but it should be understood that I come here with the hope of receiving helpful information from the nurserymen, themselves, upon certain points which would appear, from their standpoint, to seriously affect nurserymen or their patrons.

Problem 1. What constitutes a dealer and should they be allowed the same buying rights as other nurserymen?

We have solved this in Minnesota, after consultation with some of our leading nurserymen, by defining a dealer as one who does not raise 50% of the stock which he handles. This seems perfectly fair and, as stated by one of our prominent nurserymen, “we must remember that we were all dealers at one time.” Our inspection law, when first passed, restricted dealers in their purchases to inspect Minnesota nurseries. This seemed, after two years trial, as so unjust that we secured the passage of an amendment at the last session of the Minnesota Legislature, permitting dealers to buy their stock anywhere from inspected nurseries, but obliging them, under affidavit, to file with the State Entomologist a list of all sources from which they purchase stock.

In line with this problem we might say that in some states according to letters received (and I believe the same ambiguity exists in a new model inspection law recently submitted to us) any party buying and selling nursery stock is a dealer whether he raises it or not. Such a classification would not pass in Minnesota where (the same is doubtless true in other states) all nurserymen are obliged to buy more or less stock. We note that in Massachusetts, from a letter received from the inspector, a dealer is anyone who sells nursery stock. They evidently do not distinguish there between a regular nurseryman. Likewise in Missouri all men or firms who deal in home grown or nursery stock, or who import foreign stock, are dealers. This is made to

include florists, department stores, and even landscape architects. In Nebraska also they consider anyone who sells or raises for sale trees, shrubs, etc., as a dealer. Here again they do not seem to distinguish between a regular nurseryman and a dealer pure and simple.

Problem 2. What shall we do in the case of private citizens who would ship to themselves from their farm to their city residence, for example, or to friends? Express and freight companies are so thoroughly co-operative in their attitude that private citizens who in the past have been accustomed to ship to themselves or to friends small parcels of shrubbery or raspberry or strawberry plants, have found that under

be required to file an application and provide a suitable place for submitting the trees for inspection. Some of the Missouri cities have prohibited the use of such trees. Evidently Missouri does not control the digging of trees in the woods and shipping them. In Colorado they are disposed to be liberal with those who dig and sell native trees or shrubs. Nevertheless they require inspection and certificates of such stock before it is shipped out. New York law exempts trees collected in forests from the requirements of inspection.

We further call attention of parties receiving permits that these permits are primarily intended for intra-state shipments and not to be regarded as certificates and, therefore, we cannot guarantee their being accepted by officials in other states to which they might desire to ship.

Plants by Parcel Post

Following is a summary of the provisions of Order No. 8760 regulating the mailing of plants by parcels post, issued by the postmaster-general at Washington, D. C.:

In all states providing for and bearing the expense of terminal inspection of plants, the proper officials shall submit through the Secretary of Agriculture to the Postmaster General a list of plants and plant products, and the plant pests transmitted thereby and a list of the terminal inspection points within that state. Thereafter all packages containing plants, etc., named in the said list, shall be forwarded to their destination and when received there the postmaster shall notify the consignee of said package, that the same must be sent to the terminal inspection point for inspection and that postage must be supplied for forwarding the same to inspection point and return to point of destination. On receipt of said postage the package of plants, etc., will be forwarded to the terminal inspection point with return postage attached. On receipt of package at inspection point, the postmaster shall deliver the same to the proper state official for inspection. If the state official informs the postmaster at inspection point that the plants are infested with pests incapable of disinfection, the sender shall be notified by the postmaster, requesting postage for return. After waiting a reasonable time, as per paragraph 8, sec. 637) the package will be destroyed by the state official if the postage is not received. If the consignee fails to send the postage to forward package to inspection point, the parcel shall be treated like any other undelivered fourth class matter (Sec. 637). If on inspection, plants are found to be clean, the attached postage is used to return to the consignee. It shall be unlawful for any firm, person or corporation to mail any package containing plants or plant produce addressed to any place in any state maintaining inspection therein as herein defined, without plainly marking the package so that its contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside of the package. Penalty, a fine of not more than \$100.

Canadian Fruit Crop

Fruit crop report No. 2, under date of July, 1915, has been issued by the fruit commissioner's branch of the Department of Agriculture. The report declares that, “broadly speaking, the Ontario apple crop will be much less than last year, that of British Columbia slightly less, and that of Nova Scotia very much more. Since our last report was issued unfavorable reports have been received from western Ontario, and even in orchards east of Toronto on Lake Ontario, the crop does not now promise to equal that of 1914. Nova Scotia has had unfavorable weather, and apple scab is developing to a serious extent, in spite of general spraying.”



PROF. F. L. WASHBURN
St. Anthony Park, Minn.
Minnesota State Entomologist

our present law they could not do this and have been greatly embarrassed and, in some cases, incensed on this account. We have happily solved this difficulty by issuing to proper parties applying for the same, printed permits, a permit to be attached to each package, and a limited number sent to an individual during the season and also limiting the time of shipments as shown on the face of the permit, which also indicates the consignee and his or her address. We carefully guard, however, the issuing of permits for sending cedars and larches or fruit tree stock likely to be infested.

This year, under the faithful enforcement of the law observed by express and freight companies, as indicated above, we find that there is quite a large trade in evergreens dug from the forest and shipped to various parts of the state by individuals. Where a nurseryman is sending these evergreens to his own nursery, it is evident that no restrictions should be put in the way of such shipments, for it all will be inspected later, but when we find an individual is shipping evergreens on a commercial basis, directly to purchasers, we have decided to record that party as a dealer and place him under the restrictions applying to dealers and to arrange for inspection of the stock which he ships.

In Missouri, it is stated, that around the largest cities there are a few men who make a regular business of digging trees in the woods and planting them along city streets and lots. The inspector in that state expresses the opinion that these men should

Intercropping Orchards

W. S. THORNER, Consulting Orchardist, Lewiston, Idaho

The orchard industry of the Northwest, like all other industries of its kind, is passing through a series of periods all of which will eventually contribute to the permanent good of the fruitman. Those best posted upon the subject and most vitally interested have watched with interest "The One Spray for Codling Moth," "The Lime Sulphur for Scale," "The Open Vase System of Pruning," "The Absolutely Clean Cultivation Advocate," "The Grass Mulch Orchardist," and now comes the "Orchard Inter-Cropper" as the fulfillment of the law for all evils. Each of these phases has had its part in the great industry and each has left a mark for good; however, not one of them has been able to succeed under all conditions. Nor must we expect the last, if not the greatest, to do all that is expected of it. High-priced land, expensive water rights, costly orchard tillage and the long wait between the planting of an orchard and the realization of returns, coupled with the low prices received for fruit during the past four or five years, have materially fostered the seeking of returns from the orchard land of the Northwest during the development period of the orchard and also during seasons of low prices or small crops.

As I see orchard intercropping, I see a solution for one of the most serious phases of the industry, and that is a method whereby the cost of production and orchard management might be reduced to a minimum. There is absolutely no reason why in any of our best orchard districts that, after the land and water right have been purchased, the orchard itself should not be made to pay all operating expenses, taxes and annual water dues by some means of inter-cropping, and in the case of small areas like ten-acre tracts almost if not completely support the orchardist and his family during the development period.

The practice of intercropping, like all good things, borders on the danger of injury to the permanent orchard unless definite precautions are intelligently and honestly observed. The greatest injury in most cases comes almost exclusively from lack of sufficient moisture for the trees. This is emphatically true with certain forage and grain crops, but rarely true with cultivated crops. Ordinarily the soil moisture and cultivation that will produce a good crop of medium height field corn will produce good apple trees. In some sections it is necessary to increase the moisture factor late in the summer when the trees become old enough to bear, as the corn tends to leave the soil rather dry for the best development of fruit buds. Another factor in intercropping orchards is the certainty of market for the products. Unless an orchardist is favorably located, he should not attempt perishable berries and soft vegetables. In fact no crop should be attempted without first considering the possibilities of the markets for the same. It is generally a very poor policy for an orchardist to attempt to dispose of his product by peddling from door to door, as his time is usually more valuable to him at home in the orchard than on the street.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will grant a public hearing on the new Massachusetts apple grading law at 136 State House, Boston, on August 5, 1915. The regulations for the enforcement of the new law will be discussed. Wilfrid Wheeler, Secretary.

WHAT GEORGIA COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS ARE DOING



Forty-five Large Apples on This Tree, Planted in 1913, One of 42,000 Apple Trees Growing on Property of the Appalachian Apple Orchards, Tallulah Park, Ga. President Louis B. Magid Shown in the Engraving. Photograph by Walter Hunnicutt, June 5, 1915. Copyrighted by Louis B. Magid, 1915.

Apple Forecast—Edward C. Gillett, secretary of the New York Fruit Growers' Association has issued his annual fruit report which gives a comparative statement of the prospective yields of crops this year as compared to the past four years. In addition to covering all of the principal crops of New York state the report also gives a short resume of the conditions in ten other states. Fall apples last year averaged 72 per cent. at this time, but this year the report states that from information received at five different times the yield will be but 54 per cent. of a normal yield, while winter varieties, which were also 72 per cent. last year, are now but 48 per cent. of a normal yield.

Estimates of the apple crop of the Northwest this year, made by the fruit distributors show an aggregate of 12,300 cars as against a total of 14,520 for the year 1914.

J. P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, sent the following acknowledgment to President H. B. Chase of the American Association of Nurserymen in answer to a telegram from the Detroit Convention:

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your and Mr. Hall's telegram of June 23d, and to say that I shall have pleasure in forwarding it to the President, who will, I know, deeply appreciate the generous assurances you give him in the name of the American Association of Nurserymen. Thanking you and all concerned.

Nova Scotia Co-operation—The annual report of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, shows that the companies handled 406,301 barrels of their members' apples out of a total crop of perhaps 600,000 barrels grown in Nova Scotia. They packed 203,564 No. 1's, 94,910 No. 2's, 51,232 Co-op. No. 3's (large), 56,595 No. 3's (small) and represented 231 varieties of apples. Central returned to the subsidiary companies a net average price of \$1.67 per barrel and carried forward \$7,500. The varieties mostly grown were Gravenstein, 65,574 barrels; Baldwin 58,510 barrels; King, 32,197 barrels; Ribston, 31,604 barrels; Stark and Ben Davis being shy.

Summary: Total for supplies of \$284,667.85; apples, \$714,162.22; potatoes, \$131,773.84; odd merchandise, \$167.34; turnover of \$1,130,770.55. Expenses \$28,781.84 or \$3,000 for supplies and 5½ cents per barrel for apples and potatoes.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., made their first shipment of apples this season on July 13, sending a carload of 195 barrels of Duchess to the Milwaukee markets. A recent storm blew down about 40 trees on the Simpson place. From their farms they witnessed the progress of the cyclone and could see it twist and make the dips down to the ground.

H. S. Wayman, Princeton, Mo., Secretary of the Missouri Horticultural Society, is personally in charge of the Missouri fruit exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition.

Activities of Horticultural Societies

Arkansas Horticultural Society

Editor American Fruits:

The officers and executive committee of the State Horticultural Society met in Fayetteville, May 28th, pursuant to the call of the president, D. E. Eicher, and chairman of the executive committee, W. F. D. Batjer, to close up the details of the last convention held in Fayetteville and arrange dates and preliminary plans for the next annual convention to be held in Fort Smith.

The Business Men's Club of Fayetteville assisted very materially in the success of the Fayetteville meeting, meeting all pledges made in a financial way, and their personal efforts were extended most liberally. The business of the last meeting was closed up, all bills paid, and a little balance left in the treasury.

The officers and executive committee have plans already under way for a strong program to be given at the next annual convention. Every phase of horticulture, truck growing, home canning, etc., will be covered and many related subjects will also be included in the program. Letters are already going out to speakers of national reputation to fill the program.

The first week in December has been selected, primarily on account of this being an opportune time for an apple show. The premium list will attract a large exhibit of Arkansas grown apples, vegetables, canned products, etc. The people of Fort Smith and Arkansas will have an opportunity of buying Christmas apples at this time, as well as placing orders for winter stock. "Buy a barrel of apples," and "Buy a box of apples," will be slogans spread throughout the state from now until the show, and every effort will be made to interest Arkansas people in buying Arkansas grown apples for the home market demands.

The Business Men's Club of Fort Smith pledged a thousand dollars during the Fayetteville meeting to secure the next convention and apple show.

E. N. HOPKINS, Secretary
Arkansas Hort'l Society.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 18, 1915.

Illinois Horticulturists

As we go to press the Illinois Horticultural Society is holding its summer meeting at Champaign, Ill. A feature of the meeting was an automobile trip to the home orchards of Senator H. M. Dunlap at Savoy, three miles from Champaign, where there were practical demonstrations with gaso-

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INDIANA—M. W. Richards, Lafayette.
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KANSAS—O. F. Whitney, N. Topeka.
KENTUCKY—Prof. C. W. Mathews, Lexington, Ky.
MAINE—E. L. White, Bowdoinham.
MARYLAND—E. P. Cobill, Hancock.
MASSACHUSETTS—Horticultural Society—William P. Rich, Boston.
MASSACHUSETTS—Fruit Growers' Association—F. Howard Brown, Marlboro.
MICHIGAN—Robert A. Smythe, Benton Harbor.
MINNESOTA—A. W. Latham, Minneapolis.
MISSOURI—H. S. Wayman, Princeton.
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TEXAS—G. H. Blackmon, College Station.
UTAH—W. H. Homer, Pleasant Grove.
VERMONT—M. B. Cummings, Burlington.
VIRGINIA—William Mussey, Winchester.
WASHINGTON—M. Horn, Wenatchee.
WEST VIRGINIA—L. E. Sutton, Morgantown.
WISCONSIN—F. Craneheld, Madison.
WYOMING—Prof. Aven Nelson, Laramie.

PRESIDENT GOODMAN

APPOINTS COMMITTEE

Editor "American Fruits":

I have asked our Executive Committee, Prof. William R. Lazenby, George C. Roeding, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Prof. W. T. Macoun and Prof. F. C. Sears, to prepare a plan for an American Federation of Horticulture and present it at our meeting in San Francisco.

I feel sure that these men will have ready some plan that will be acceptable. They are the official representatives of the American Pomological Society and can work with authority subject to the approval of the Society.

L. A. GOODMAN, President,
American Pomological Society.
Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1915.

line orchard tractors, and disc harrows, modern spraying machines, picking and packing apples, the use of grading machines in the packing house to secure uniform sizes of fruit, and gasoline trucks and trailer for hauling to shipping station.

Senator Dunlap is the largest individual apple grower in Illinois, and one of the largest and most successful in the United States. Special preparations were made here for these demonstrations which were of great value and interest to fruit growers. Senator Dunlap's home orchard has a crop of 5,000 barrels of summer apples, and 15,000 barrels of winter apples. At the completion of the afternoon program, Senator and Mrs. Dunlap entertained the delegates with lunch on the lawn of their beautiful new country home.

The evening session consisted of discussions, illustrated with stereopticon lantern, and moving pictures of orchard work. After the evening session automobiles took the visitors back to hotels at Champaign.

The second day was taken up with automobile rides through the town and the grounds of the Horticultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, where discussions were held covering points of special interest.

Indiana Secretary Busy

The Indiana Horticultural Society, through the Secretary M. W. Richards, of Purdue, is sending out to the members from time to time a circular letter full of practical hints to the orchardists. In the last letter Secretary Richards says:

From all appearances Indiana fruit growers are scheduled to have a very excellent crop this season. In order to determine the condition of the Indiana crop special crop report blanks were sent to the entire Horticultural Society membership. From the reports received it is estimated that the crop will be much larger than in 1914. The major portion of the crop is found in the northern half of the state. The southern half reports a resting period from the bumper crop of last year. Nevertheless good crops are reported from both the north and south parts in favored localities.

Unless something unforeseen turns up, the United States is scheduled for an excellent crop of apples. You should make every effort to produce only fancy, high grade fruit. In years of bumper crop, cull fruit has no place on the market. Begin now to eliminate your culls by proper spraying, thinning and cultivation. A little extra care now will mean extra profits at harvest time and less labor in selecting your fruit for the 1915 Apple Show.

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Minnesota Horticulturists

A. W. Latham, secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society has an interesting account of the recent summer meeting of the organization in the current issue of its bulletin. There was a large attendance at University Farm, among those from a distance being Prof. C. B. Waldron, Fargo, N. D.; C. S. Harrison, York, Neb.; Charles M. Loring, of California and George J. Kellogg of Wisconsin. Considering the character of the season the exhibit was remarkable, the number of entries approximating 500. The principal display was that of peonies, including two professional collections aggregating hundreds of varieties. A. M. Brandt of Fairbault displayed seedling peonies some of which are unsurpassed in beauty by any varieties heretofore distributed commercially. The exhibit of the strawberry known as No. 3, from the State Fruit Breeding Farm at Zumbra Heights, attracted much attention. The display was in the form of a mound of forty-eight quarts of berries poured out upon a table. It is a large, healthy plant, a deep rooter, will stand dry weather and will ripen early coming on the market as early as the Dunlap. Awards aggregating \$162 were made for exhibits.

President Cashman presided in his usual happy manner. George J. Kellogg spoke of stopping at Lake City on his way to the meeting; 23,000 everbearing strawberries were sent out from there this year. "I don't know but what this everbearing craze will be overdone," he said. "I can't find anything favorable to the everbearing berry south of the Ohio river. I have grown it three years in Texas. It didn't do well in California, but in the north here it is just the one thing that you want. Look at Wedge's report of one square rod, 74% quarts from that one square rod before it froze up."

C. S. Harrison—"Some men don't know how to grow old. They insist on keeping everlastingly young. Sometimes I think I'm on the borders of eternal youth. I have

been intensely interested in flowers, the glorious peony, and the splendid iris. We have some 200,000 plants and 250 varieties. I want to tell you one and all that the coming flower, notwithstanding the resplendent beauty of the peony, is the iris. They will bloom for nine weeks, commencing with the middle of April and keeping on until this time and beyond, and when you see them in bloom they look like a vast sea of splendor. You go into a field of them, and you see them waving in a mist of perfume. Anyone by planting the garden in the right way can pick them for nine weeks, and then at the close will come those magnificent giants, with petals almost as big as your hand, of glistening purple, and then there is another of a light purple which is one of the most charming flowers you set eyes on, and it continues a long time in blossom. We were very happy in finding that we had originated some royal purples among the early ones. In getting a collection I wanted to get all the unusual colors that I could. I planted the seed and got twenty new red sorts. We stand on the verge of many possibilities."

Control of Distribution

Orange growers of California are discouraged by the bad returns during the last two of three seasons and are inclined to criticize the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. In the opinion of the California Fruit News no system of marketing fruits is alone, and of itself the only right and proper method, but that a number of methods are each best in their places. The News says:

We do not believe that a perishable or even semi-perishable commodity, the production of which is regulated by nature and not by the producer, as in a manufactured article, lends itself satisfactorily to anything like a complete or trust control in its distribution.

Experiments to date have usually shown that while the theory of complete co-operative control of a perishable product is apparently sound in practice, it breaks down when the system reaches too nearly to 100 per cent. The whole thing is too big to be done in any one way, as we have often said, and must be handled in a variety of ways, as may seem, for the time being at least, best in portions of the industry.

Here is food for thought on the part of the newly formed National Pecan Growers' Exchange, though, as has been pointed out by Jefferson Thomas and others, pecans are not in the same perishable goods class as are oranges and lemons.

New Indiana Nursery Law

The new Indiana nursery law which went into effect June 1, requires every nursery owner, salesman, solicitor and agent to report to the state entomological department and make affidavit that only clean stock will be sold.

Firms located outside the state, but doing business in Indiana, must send in their original state certificates and take out licenses, while agents and solicitors are required to have a copy of their firm's original certificate and pay one dollar for a license. On demand of an inspector they must show both certificate and license and must furnish the state entomologist with copies of all forms, contracts and agreements.

Violation of any of the act's provisions subject the guilty person to revocation of license and a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

The Maine Fruit Growers' Exchange with memberships of the eleven organizations in the state, has been formed. The officers are: President, W. H. Conant, of Buckfield; vice-president, J. H. King, of Mechanic Falls; clerk, W. G. Roberts, of Waldoboro; treasurer, Prof. A. C. Russell of Kents Hill.

Virginia Commercial Orcharding

Continued from Page 34

out of mules, men and tools, to rid the land of roots that will continue to live and grow in a most rapid and distressing way. Then we attempted dynamite and while this ridding of the stumps most effectively it did not take out the far reaching roots and the expense was prohibitive. Careful investigation indicated that the modern, powerful stump pullers were more effective in ridding the land of trees, stumps and roots and that



COL. HENRY C. WYSOR, Dublin, Va.
President Atwood Orchard and Nursery Co.

it was equal to a deep plowing enabling us to set the trees after the first plowing of the land, following the root eradication, instead of delaying for a year's tillage as formerly. And we found that little sprouting was necessary afterwards. And though the initial cost of stump pulling is about \$30 per acre, where the forest is dense, we are persuaded that it is a paying proposition to be thorough in this regard.

I have only spoken of apples, but this section is equally well adapted for pears, cherries, peaches, plums, grapes and the small fruits. Some cherry trees are here with a diameter of three feet. It is a great chicken and bee section and the raising of grain and live stock is engaged in to a considerable extent. I have spun this article out into a narrative of too much length, but if you or your readers wish to know more of this land of promise and fulfilment, please command me. HENRY C. WYSOR, Stuart, Va.

Mississippi Valley Growers

At the recent meeting of the Mississippi Valley Growers' Association, Riverside, Ill., Secy. Handy brought up the subject of an American Federation of Horticulture as advocated by American Fruits. A motion was adopted favoring such a federation whenever it would appear that such a union would be generally beneficial to the public welfare.

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In Explanation of the New Constitution, A. A. N.

To the Nurserymen of America:

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen held in Detroit, June 23-25, a new constitution and by-laws was adopted, and to the end that every member of the Association not present may thoroughly understand the changes written into the constitution, in that the heartiest co-operation of all may be had, I have been delegated by the executive committee to issue this address in elaboration of the new constitution and by-laws which appear in printed proceedings.

Your new constitution and by-laws is progressive in the truest sense, and endeavors to meet in the minds of the committee appointed to re-write the constitution, the present needs of its members. This constitution and by-laws, after most thorough discussion was adopted by the association with practical unanimity, and if those members who were absent will co-operate with the officers of the Association to the extent that it is believed those present will, your association of the future will be able to accomplish much more than has been possible in the past.

I have been impressed with at least one question appearing in one of our associate trade journals, "Will it work?" It will work like any other plan, with the co-operation of the membership, and when those entrusted to its administration devote necessary time and thought to this end.

Executive Committee—Your present executive committee is composed of six members in addition to the President and Vice-President. Heretofore the executive committee has been composed of three members, and the object of this change is to make the executive committee representative of the entire country. By referring to the constitution and by-laws you will note that your executive committee is chosen to represent certain defined sections, and if members of the Association within their respective sections will keep in touch with their executive committeemen on all matters pertaining to the interests of the nursery business, they will do themselves and the cause a common good. Be assured of this fact, gentlemen, that your executive committeemen are elected for the service that they are capable of rendering you, and each and every one of them stand ready to serve you every day in the year. In matters pertaining to legislation, inspection, railroad tariffs, etc., no matter what your troubles may be, it is the hope and purpose of the administration to build such an organization that you through your executive committeemen may receive the maximum amount of help from the Association.

Active and Associate Members—Under the constitution as adopted at Detroit every member whose name appears in the badge book of 1915 is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, but you will note that the membership under the constitution is divided between active and associate members. The active members of the Association are those who are engaged in the nursery business, and associate members are those who are engaged in the allied trades, dealers in supplies, horticultural implement makers, etc. The only thing necessary to retain membership on the part of those whose names appear in the badge book of 1915 is the payment of dues as named in article 7 of the constitution. Hereafter in receiving members into the Association, said members shall be elected either by the

Association as a body, or in case application for membership is made at a time other than when the Association is in session, the executive committee has power to receive members. It is hoped that no worthy nurserymen in the United States will feel that there was any desire on the part of the framers of this constitution to bar any reputable nurseryman from becoming a member of the Association. The elective method is written into the constitution in an endeavor to raise the standard of membership, and not in any sense to keep any worthy nurserymen out of the Association.

The question of associate members, which provoked quite a lively discussion on the floor of the convention, but which was at last thoroughly understood and agreed to by the associate members present, will we believe, with just a little study appeal to both active and associate members of the Association as being fair and reasonable from every point of view. We are desirous of retaining our associate members, and appreciate the fact that during the past they have rendered efficient service to the Association in various ways; and yet, this being a Nurserymen's Association, it is deemed wise that the management of the Association's affairs shall be placed in the hands of member nurserymen. Furthermore, and in explanation of the difference in membership fees for the active and associate members, it will be noted as set forth in article 7 that the associate member's fee is \$10, while the active member's fee remains \$5, and that the active member is subject to additional assessment, where the associate member is not. To the end that every worthy nurseryman and those associated with the nurserymen through allied trade interests should become members of the Association, the executive committee hopes that every member of the Association will consider himself a member of the membership committee, and endeavor to stimulate membership in the Association through every method that has as its aim the up-building of the Association. Call upon Secretary Hall for application blanks and help boost the membership campaign.

In Explanation of Additional Dues—Article 7 of your new constitution is the most progressive change made in your constitution, and is the result of many hours of arduous thought and labor on the part of the special committee delegated to rewrite this constitution. To those of us who have given any thought along lines of a better Association it has been apparent all along that if anything worth while was accomplished, adequate provision must be made for financing the affairs of our Association. The plan finally recommended by the committee and adopted by the Association by practically the unanimous vote of the members present becomes the working basis from a monetary point of view. Upon the faithful performance of article 7 of your constitution rests the success or the failure of all of our plans, and to the end that your officers may have the necessary funds with which to prosecute the arduous labors committed to them, the loyalty and support of every member of the Association is asked.

The question is asked, how shall article 7 of the constitution be enforced, and when and how shall additional dues be paid? A

member doing a business in amount of \$10,000 to \$20,000 instead of remitting to the secretary a fee of five dollars would remit ten dollars, and a member who is doing an annual business of \$100,000 or over, will remit to the secretary fifty-five rather than five dollars as heretofore. In other words, every member will pay additional dues based on the volume of business said member does per annum. Everyone agrees that funds will be needed; in fact, that funds have been needed all along, and that because of lack of funds our officers who have served us so efficiently in the past have been unable to accomplish the good that they could have accomplished had they been supplied with necessary funds. Certainly no plan of assessment could be fairer than the one adopted by the Detroit convention.

It is not out of place in connection with discussion of the additional dues that have been provided, to say that your executive committee hopes and believes that it will be able at the next meeting of the Association at Milwaukee to show splendid results for the additional money collected and expended. For instance, those of you who were present at the Detroit meeting call to mind the report of the committee on legislation and the urgent need brought out by this report for the services of a competent attorney whose business it should be to properly safeguard the interests of the Association and thereby individual members, in such matter as unfair and unjust legislation over the country generally. It will be recalled that Mr. William Pitkin, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made recommendation that Mr. Curtis Y. Smith be retained as general counselor for the American Association of Nurserymen, and this matter being referred by the Association to the executive committee, the executive committee held a meeting before leaving Detroit and instructed and empowered a sub-committee of the executive committee together with the chairman of the legislative committee to enter into contract with Mr. Smith along lines suggested by the chairman of the legislative committee, and every member of the Association, for that matter, has in the employment of this splendid firm, competent authority on any question of law that effects the nursery interests. To get the best results out of this contract we must necessarily use this law firm. The results that will accrue to you will after all depend upon the individual member using the organization that your executive committee is endeavoring to build. Any member of the executive committee, and for the information of every member we are asking our trade journals to print in each issue the personnel and address of the executive committee, will present to Mr. Smith any question that any member desires legislative assistance on, or you are at liberty to confer directly with Mr. Smith whose address is Boston, Mass. We again say that the use of this new department will result in great and lasting good to all, if you will only use the organization as we are endeavoring to build it.

Powers of the Executive Committee—It is apparent to all who read the constitution and by-laws as printed, that great power is delegated to the executive committee. Authority in all organization must be vested somewhere, and in the minds of the committee who were delegated to re-write this constitution there was no safer place to vest authority than in the executive commit-

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Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



J. R. MAYHEW, Waxahachie, Tex.
Executive Committeeman and Leader in
A. A. N. Reorganization



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PROF. L. A. BRUNER, Lincoln, Neb.
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tee. Under the constitution and by-laws as provided, the executive committee is empowered to do all things necessary for the good of the Association. They are to the Association what a board of directors are to a well organized corporation, and the faithful and efficient service on the part of your executive committee will make of the American Association of Nurserymen a thoroughly organized business corporation.

You will note by referring to article 5 of by-laws the suggestion that the committee may if it deems advisable gather and compile statistics looking to the stimulation of prices and the elimination of surplus products. In all probability it will take some years to work out the details of this plan of gathering statistics, but your committee believes that the day will come sooner or later, when along this line of endeavor much and lasting good can be accomplished for members of the Association. It is apparent to all who have given the matter thought that if there can be adopted some plan to more nearly grow the stock that will be taken profitably every year, the nurserymen will have profits rather than losses. There are necessarily many details to be worked out in a plan of this magnitude, and yet it is apparent that this economic waste if possible must be stopped.

Committee on Arbitration—While not incorporated in the constitution and by-laws, there is one matter that is of such importance that I deem it not out of place to refer to it in this address; that is the resolution adopted by the Association providing for a committee on arbitration. In the multiplicity of transactions of life it is impossible to avoid complications. The majority of people, however, and we believe this is true beyond any question of doubt, earnestly desire to do the right and to avoid as nearly as possible all conflict. There are few controversies that can not be adjusted out of court, and the mover of this resolution, being a strong advocate of arbitration, believed that a committee on arbitration would solve with the minimum cost, and the preservation of business friendship, practically all matters of controversy between members. To this end the resolution providing for a committee on arbitration was offered, and by unanimous vote adopted by the Association.

If we have a dispute that can not be adjusted between any two members, let those two members refer the matter to the committee on arbitration which becomes a court of adjustment. We know of no resolution heretofore adopted that can be made to render a greater service to the membership than this. Those who have a need for the services of this committee will be advised how to proceed in the matter by conferring with our general secretary, Mr. John Hall.

Finally—Through the appointment of various committees, any one of which is a subject of vast importance and susceptible of great elaboration, your executive committee hopes to accomplish a great and lasting good for the members of the association. It earnestly desires the co-operation of every member whether doing a small or a large business. It is not reasonable to suppose that the new constitution and by-laws in every instance meets the approval of our present five hundred members, but it does meet the approval of a very large majority of the membership attending the last national meeting. It is not a perfect constitution and by-laws to be sure, because it was written by man and man has not as yet reached perfection. It represents in the minds of the committee, and in the minds of the Association, the best working basis that it was possible to procure. Let us accept it as it comes to us, live squarely up to every demand that it makes upon our time and money, give it a thorough trial, and we believe that it will place the nursery business upon a more stable basis than has been true of the past. On behalf of the present administration, and with an earnest

desire that this Association may be of real service, your co-operation and assistance is asked. If it is not just like you would have written it, remember that you were not there, and that those who were responsible for it labored unselfishly to give you the very best possible constitution and by-laws. It is up to you as a live member of the American Association of Nurserymen to make it a success. Will you do it?

J. R. MAYHEW,
Executive Committeeman

Waxahachie, Texas,
July 16, 1915.

Nebraska's Distinguished Citizen

Laurence A. Bruner, professor of entomology at the state university, is Nebraska's most distinguished citizen. That was the decision July 8 of the committee of Nebraskans which was chosen to search the state for a personage.

Prof. Bruner will be the guest of honor at the Panama-Pacific exposition on September 19, by reason of his selection and will be accorded many honors because of the distinction.

Several other names were considered by the committee along with that of the successful one. Among them were the late Dean Bessey of the university, Governors Thayer and Furnas, J. Sterling Morton, Peter Youngers, John A. Creighton and William Jennings Bryan.

Prof. Bruner in his work has combated multitudes of insect pests over the state in the many years he has served the university. He has rendered valuable service to the agricultural and fruit interests and on that account was deemed to be the leader of all other possible selections in the direction of useful science.

Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., veteran horticulturist and well known as the introducer of apples and other fruits of the hardy varieties, his best apple, the Patten Greedling, being widely grown throughout the north Mississippi states, has received additional honors, the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts having bestowed upon him a special certificate for eminent service to agriculture. Mr. Patten is in his eighty-third year.

"How to Grow Roses"

This little book, of 36 pages, was declared by Bishop Mills, before the audience assembled at Cornell University during Farmers' Week, to be "the best thing of the size I have ever seen." Price 10c. Single copies will be sent to members of the trade who mention American Fruits.

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Commercial Horticulture
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 1915

"Horticulture in its true sense is the art of cultivating tree fruits, small fruits, vineyards, nut trees, flowers, ornamental shrubs, trees and plants and all kinds of vegetables. Horticulture is one phase of agricultural activity that is not only necessary for the support of mankind by furnishing fruits and vegetables for his consumption, but tends to make his life more enjoyable by giving him flowers, shrubs and trees to decorate his home, both indoors and out."—Nebraska Horticulture.

As a Business Proposition

One of the most important, because one of the most practical, addresses at the Detroit convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was that by W. H. Wyman, proprietor of the Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass., on "The Nursery Business As a Business Proposition." Instead of placing it before our readers in its entirety in the issue containing so much else to demand the attention immediately after the convention, we have held it over for presentation in such portions at a time as will enable our readers to give it the thought and study for application which it deserves.

The world seems to get busier daily as we pass along and there is less time than ever to sit down and peruse long articles. Many such articles are well worth the time required to peruse them, but they seem formidable at first sight and our experience is that many are not read at all. Most of the magazine reading of the present day consists almost or quite in glancing through the pages at the illustrations.

The address by Mr. Wyman has to do with success in the nursery business. He is fitted especially by long experience to discuss this subject. Nurserymen generally will do well to study Mr. Wyman's analysis. For the young man of limited experience and desirous of avoiding shoals in his nursery career, the advice is invaluable.

The intimate relation between the fruit grower and the nurseryman is again shown in the fact that the June honor roll of the Minnesota Horticultural Society for new membership attainments indicates six new members to the credit of the Clinton Falls Nursery, Owatonna, and seven new members secured by the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City. That is hand-in-hand work between nurserymen and fruit growers—all are commercial horticulturists.

"We enjoy your publication which is up to the minute in every detail."—H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Ky.

If it relates to Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

The New Constitution

Some expressions of opinion regarding the new constitution and by-laws of the American Association of Nurserymen, in response to invitation by *American Fruits*, are presented in this issue. The questions raised at Detroit and in consideration of the matter since the meeting have to do for the most part with what is regarded by not a few as precipitate action. In reply to this it may be said that the placing of the matter before the 1915 convention and laying it on the table or referring it to a committee for a report and for action at the 1916 convention would have left the Association just where it was for another year, and it is probable that discussion at the 1916 convention would have still further delayed action. Is it not in very many ways far better that the matter was handled just as it was? Now the plan is put immediately into force and all members can see exactly how it will work instead of listening to much conjecture and widely differing opinion of what might take place. At the same time if marked benefits are to accrue they may be had to some extent at least between now and another convention.

We believe this statement of the case is borne out in the light of all the discussion to which the plan has been subjected. In all the expression of opinion that has come to our notice, verbal and written, there is admission that the plan has points of marked excellence. That fact alone ought to commend it at once to every member of the Association. It is not that a plan has been presented, radical in the extreme and clearly unworkable in its application to the Association. On the other hand here is a definitely worked out plan providing for large and direct benefits of increasing number and value and a fund for producing them. It is the substance of a dream that would not come true were it not for action. Ten or twenty years from now the American Association will desire to honor very highly the members of the Committee of Twelve, then living or dead, for the great and aggressive work they did at Detroit in 1915. May not a considerable portion of the encomium, the eulogy, the meed, be anticipated by one or two decades and appropriately bestowed now? We believe there is no better way to do this, or one more acceptable to the Committee of Twelve and the Executive Committee of the present administration, than to join hands all around and push the plan to an immediately successful issue. Is not the Association especially fortunate in having an Executive Committee which offers to every member its time and effort in the service it is capable of rendering, standing ready to serve each and all every day in the year? Cannot the Association well afford to back up such an offer by providing funds under a plan which seems in every way just to all and which, it is believed, will provide ample means to make a membership in the Association worth what it ought to be worth?

The fact should be given full consideration that no one has presented a better plan. Full co-operation under the present plan, with amendment if necessary, ought to provide the best that anyone can desire or suggest.

Virginia a Fruit State

When Andrew Stevenson, of Albemarle, during his term as minister from this country to England, presented a barrel of "Albemarle Pippins" to Queen Victoria, he did not realize the vast amount of advertising he was doing for Virginia. The fact that this has been the favorite apple in the royal household of Great Britain since that day, is a tribute to the famous Virginia apple. The columns of *American Fruits* have borne repeated testimony to the fact that Virginia is one of the most highly favored fruitgrowing states in the Union.

The foothills of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge are especially adapted to the apple, some orchards producing as much as from four hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars an acre. The peach, requiring a somewhat warmer climate, abounds more plentifully in middle Virginia and Tidewater. The eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge are especially prolific in grapes. Albemarle county takes the lead in their cultivation. The Agricultural Department at Washington concedes the Valley of Virginia to be the equal of any in the world. Frederick and Augusta counties alone produce about two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of apples.

In a recent issue of *American Fruits* was an unusually interesting article describing the wonderful results obtained in orcharding among the rocks of Patrick county in the southern tier of the state, by Colonels M. V. Stedman and Henry C. Wysor, pioneers in this line of work. Pictures were shown of the land under logging operations and of the great orchards spreading over hill and dale some years later. These men are planning large for the future and their unbounded faith in Commercial Orchardling is amply justified by returns from orchards throughout the state and particularly in the section, referred to. An indication of the tireless activities of these men who are typical of the successful orchardist on a large scale is the fact that Colonel Stedman of Stuart, Va., is president of a fuel company, a printing company, a milling company, a hardware and supply company, a land and loan company, a stove and cooperage company, the Patrick County Telephone Company and the Stuart Orchard Company besides being a director in half a dozen other orchard companies.

In this issue of *American Fruits* is an article by Colonel Wysor which besides informing our readers regarding apple orcharding as it is practiced in the Old Dominion, clearly shows the practical training the author has had for this line of work. Our nurserymen readers will be interested in Colonel Wysor's reference to his wide experience as a tree salesman in earlier days. There is in all that Colonel Wysor says a stimulus to plant orchards as a business proposition, which means intelligently in all the phases.

"Cannot do without 'American Fruits'."—Elmer Reeves, Waverly, Ia.

"Herewith please find \$1.50 for renewal of subscription for your valuable trade journal which we could scarcely do without."—A. F. Bernard, Rosemont Nurseries, Painesville, O.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION NURSERYMEN

Current Notes

President E. S. Welch of the American Association of Nurserymen, called on members of the Association in New York state last month, as well as those in other states on his trip east and north from Detroit. Before returning home he visited Milwaukee with T. J. Ferguson of the Executive Committee to look into the matter of hotel headquarters for the 1916 meeting of the American Association.

The Executive Committee of the A. A. N. has elected these sub-committees:

Finance—J. H. Dayton, John Watson, Theodore J. Smith.

Programme for Annual Meeting—Lloyd C. Stark.

Publicity—J. R. Mayhew, Lloyd C. Stark.

Chairman Charles Sizemore of the transportation committee of the American Association of Nurserymen is to do even more effective work for the organization under an arrangement with the executive committee by which his expenses in connection with Association matters are to be paid by the Association. It would seem that something more than expenses should be paid for so practical and important a work as he has been doing and promises to do. He receives compensation for the application of his experience in behalf of the nursery company with which he is connected. Transportation matters are of direct financial interest to the members of the Association. It is admitted that the legal adviser of the Association is not equipped to do the work Mr. Sizemore can do.

With due respect to the obliging members of the American Association of Nurserymen who have taken time from their busy daily schedules to formulate a programme for the annual convention, from time to time, it may be observed, that not enough attention has been paid to the subject of a programme for the annual meetings. The importance of this feature has been generally conceded, but work thereon has usually been deferred until near the dates for the meetings and such material as was readily available has had to suffice.

Very much depends upon the character of the programme for the business sessions. It may be of such a nature as to command the voluntary attendance promptly and continuously of practically all the members at the convention because of its dealing vigorously and perhaps radically with the vital issues of trade affairs, to the extent of touching closely the individual interests of the members of the Association. And again, it may not be of such a nature. One way or the other, it will tend strongly to increase and cement active interest in the organization and desire to be present at conventions, or allow the interest and desire for attendance to wane.

We are pleased especially to note that Lloyd C. Stark has been appointed, by President Welch, chairman of the programme committee. It was Mr. Stark who had charge of the programme for the last annual meeting of the Western Nurserymen's Association—a programme which in the opinion of *American Fruits* has never been equalled, if it has been approached in point of excellence for a convention of business men engaged in the nursery industry. We commented upon this programme particularly in the issue of January 1915. It may not be practicable for Mr. Stark to duplicate that

feat in behalf of the American Association, chiefly for the reason that the national organization has not been conducted on lines characteristic of the Western association—lines that are peculiarly favorable for the preparation and carrying out of such a programme as that of the December 1914 meeting in Kansas City; but that the Milwaukee programme in 1916 will be a long step in advance for the national association we are sure. President Welch is to be congratulated upon his appointment.

At this date, more than a month after the Detroit convention, the report of the discussion accompanying the adoption of a new Constitution and By-laws of the American Association, as presented in the July issue of *American Fruits*, stands as the only report of that action yet made public! Yet that was the principal feature of the convention. It was practically the only discussion unless that on employment of an attorney be considered—and this was reported in *American Fruits* at Page 12 of the July issue—the only record in a nursery trade publication of the terms upon which Mr. Smith is to serve the Association and the character of his duties.

Naturally those members who were not at the Detroit convention, and nurserymen generally, are interested in what took place at the reorganization of the American Association of Nurserymen after a period of forty years. Fortunately readers of *American Fruits* did not have to wait for the appearance of the official proceedings. And this is not an official journal. What occurred at Detroit was in the hands of *American Fruits* readers within the week following the close of the convention. Did you get yours?

President Edward S. Welch has appointed the following committees for 1915-1916 for the American Association of Nurserymen:

Arrangements and Entertainment—T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Program—Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.

Exhibits—Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Legislation, east of Mississippi River—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Legislation, west of Mississippi River—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

Tariff—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Root Gall—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

Transportation—Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo.

Editing Report—John Hall, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

An important committee is yet to be appointed by President E. S. Welch of the American Association. This is the arbitration committee provided for at the Detroit convention. It is to arbitrate all disputes between members of the Association. When one party asks for arbitration, the other party must "accept service" and submit his side of the case to the committee and abide by the findings. If he refuses to do so, the Association may, if it thinks proper, suspend him from membership. This should provide a just way for settlement of disputes and without doubt any fairminded nurseryman will welcome the opportunity to arrive at settlement by arbitration. The matter is directly in line with the times. Many organizations of business men have adopted this plan with marked access, notably Chambers of Commerce of leading cities. The Association resolution provides: "The refusal of any member to arbitrate a difference between members shall be grounds for dropping said member from the rolls of this Association."

Capacity 100,000 Boxes

The Hood River, Oregon, Fruit Growers' Exchange, which was affiliated last year with the Northwest Fruit Exchange, has begun construction work on its new storage plant in Hood River. The new building will be built on the line of the Mount Hood railroad within the city limits, and will have capacity for approximately 100,000 boxes. Instead of the chemical cold storage process in use in many of the northwest fruit districts for the keeping of storage fruit, the cool air system will be installed by the exchange, and it is estimated that this will reduce the overhead expense in the handling of the apple crop several cents per box and will be more satisfactory than the refrigeration system. The local exchange has over twice the tonnage signed up this season that it handled last year.

The cool air process is the one which has been advocated and described in detail in *American Fruits*, by E. F. Stephens, Nampa, Idaho.

Hereafter no remedies for blight, disease or insects will be permitted to be sold in the State of Washington until their merits have been passed upon by a state insecticide and fungicide board of which T. O. Morrison is the chairman.

The Price of Subscription

Editor *American Fruits*:

I have today received my July number of "*American Fruits*," and, looking through it, I note that the subscription price is \$1.50 per year, which recalls to my mind that, in remitting to you the other day, I went on the assumption that the price was one dollar per year, and I take pleasure in enclosing you herewith fifty cents additional in stamps. Somehow or other this one dollar a year idea gets into a person's mind and sticks there, although there is no earthly reason for it. I certainly hope I shall live to see the day when high grade publications, such as yours, sell for what they are really worth. I believe if the public were compelled to pay five dollars per year, that they would be the gainers in the long run, for the reason that they would then cling to their publications more tenaciously, read them more carefully, and get a fund of valuable knowledge that would continually grow and return them the subscription price a hundred fold. T. P. LITTLEPAGE.

Washington, D. C.

"We have just received our copy of the '*American Fruits*' and it is like getting a letter from home. Every page is filled with just what every nurseryman is looking for. It is our key to success."—Bates Bros., Floral, Kan.

"The writer recently subscribed for your valuable Journal and finds it of much interest throughout. It is certainly in a class by itself and deserving of much credit."—J. S. Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California.

"Enclosed find our check for \$1.50 in payment for '*American Fruits*' the coming year. We feel we need a commercial paper coming to our office and we know nothing better than yours."

M. J. Wragg, Manager
Wragg Nursery Company,
Des Moines, Iowa.

"A paper which gives the best value to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in *Printer's Ink*.

American Pomological Society Activities

The American Pomological Society, the oldest and strongest organization of its character on this western continent, with a membership reaching into every state of the Union, and into Australia, British West India, Canada, Cuba, England, Hawaii, Holland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Porto Rico, and other nations sends greetings to the pomologists of all lands on the advent of this new year, as it is, with so much of promise for the development and progress of the fruit industry of this continent and the world. The organization hopes to see a large number of its members present and participating in the labors incumbent upon the event of its thirty-fourth biennial session to be held in Berkeley, California, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 1915.

Mindful of its purpose, "to elicit and disseminate pomological information and maintain a cordial spirit of intercourse among pomologists," it will endeavor to make this coming meeting one of unusual interest and value to its members in particular, but also to the industry as a whole. To this end the officers extend a cordial invitation to any who are not members to become such and participate, in so far as possible, in the work of the organization.

At present the society is pushing forward, with such despatch

as is compatible with a thorough consideration of the subjects, investigations and deliberations covering the nomenclature of fruits; registration of new variety names; standardization of packages; verification of synonymy; varietal merits; the behavior of varieties in particular environments; uniform national pomological legislation; a permanent home for headquarters for this great national industry; a national score card for use in judging competitive displays of fruit and a number of other subjects as indicated by its organization of twenty permanent and special committees.

In fact it is a great international body composed of the leading pomologists of this western continent, with others, and standing for a progressive continental fruit growing industry, and co-operation in international effort to the end that integrity shall prevail in the world's work in this line.

Membership, \$2.00 the biennium; or \$25.00 for life. A life membership entitles the holder to one copy of each of the past reports yet in print.

Send your remittances to the Treasurer, L. R. Taft, East Lansing, Michigan.

Secretary E. R. Lake has kept the members of the American Pomological Society and many of their friends informed of the plans for the trip to the biennial meeting in Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 1, 2, 3, through the Society's bulletin. He says: "The officers of the Society are especially anxious to make the trip a delightful one through for all who may go with us. Accordingly, we are desirous that those who contemplate making the trip will notify the person in charge of the local car for their territory, or if a section, not directly tributary to any one of the several points at which cars are being made up, notify the Secretary."

The itinerary of the trip to the meeting is as follows:

Leave Eastern cities.....	Aug. 14,	p.m.
Leave Grand Canyon.....	Aug. 19,	6:00 p.m.
Arrive Redlands	Aug. 20, 10:30 a.m.	
Leave Redlands	Aug. 20,	5:30 p.m.
Arrive Riverside	Aug. 20,	6:00 p.m.
Leave Riverside	Aug. 21, 11:30 p.m.	
Arrive San Diego	Aug. 22,	6:30 a.m.
Leave San Diego	Aug. 24,	2:30 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles	Aug. 24,	7:30 a.m.
Leave Los Angeles	Aug. 26,	8:00 a.m.
Leave Santa Barbara	Aug. 26,	3:00 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles.....	Aug. 26,	6:00 p.m.
Leave Los Angeles.....	Aug. 26,	10:00 p.m.
Arrive Fresno	Aug. 27,	7:00 a.m.
Leave Fresno for Yosemite.....	Aug. 27, 11:15 a.m.	
Leave Fresno for Berkeley.....	Aug. 27,	1:30 p.m.
Arrive Yosemite	Aug. 27,	6:30 p.m.
Arrive Berkeley	Aug. 27,	5:30 p.m.
Leave Yosemite	Aug. 29,	8:00 p.m.
Arrive Berkeley (Rest).....	Aug. 30,	7:20 a.m.

Santa Barbara announces that when the pomologists reach there an ample supply of autos will be in evidence to take them to her own show places and those of her beautiful and attractive suburbs, Carpinteria and Goleta, and quaint Montecito-by-the-Sea. This day's trip will be a feast of good things horticulturally, pomologically and otherwise.

Membership in the American Pomological Society is \$2.00 the biennium; or \$25.00 for life. A life membership entitles the holder to one copy of each of the past reports yet in print.

Plan Should be Well Thought Out

Editor American Fruits:

Personally, I am in favor of a Federation of Horticultural Societies, which may promise to bring about a closer relation and weave a more compact spirit of co-operation between the various societies now in existence. But before such a step is taken it is my opinion that the plan should be well thought out. Unless the work is well plan-

ned and mapped out in a practical manner, such an organization will be ineffective from the beginning.

It appears to me too, that it would be well to bear in mind that here in the United States of America, distance has always taken its toll in the attendance at all large annual National gatherings. It will not now make an exception in our case. We must reckon with the fact that the United States in area is nearly 17½ times as large as that of France; the latter being just about double the size of our own state of Colorado. Delegates from various states attending a convention, even though centrally chosen, are required to travel a long distance, from hundreds to thousands of miles. This is expensive, and sometimes the weariness of a long trip takes all the starch out of a delegate's ambition before he arrives.

In France, the distance is practically eliminated.

I merely mention the above comparison which should enter into consideration when working out some practical plan.

ROBERT S. WALKER, Prest.

Tennessee Hort'l Society.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Natural Step of 20th Century Progress

Editor American Fruits:

Owing to pressing business duties in the last few months, I have had little time to devote to the reading of your valuable paper. However, I notice, with interest, the campaign for the purpose of forming the American Federation of Horticulture. In my opinion, such an organization would be the natural step of Twentieth Century progress and the benefit of such an organization to science as well as to the commercial side of Horticulture is hard to estimate at this time, to the present generation which is interested in Horticulture, and to future generations.

As one interested in Commercial Horticulture on an extensive plan, and as Vice-President of the Georgia Apple Growers' Association as well as Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Associa-

tion, I pledge my support to the proposed American Federation of Horticulture.

LOUIS B. MAGID.

Appalachian Apple Orchards,
Tallulah Park, Ga.

From the Chairman of the Executive Committee A. P. S.

Editor American Fruits:

Relative to a Federation of the Horticultural interests of America: President Goodman of the American Pomological Society has instructed the Executive Committee of that Society to formulate a plan for such federation, to be presented at the coming meeting of the society in California in late August or early September. I think the committee will take this matter up in earnest and a plan or plans will be prepared and presented.

I know from former experience something of the difficulties to be overcome and to bring about anything like a genuine federation that will really accomplish what is desired, will require much thought and the united effort of all interested.

I believe the Executive Committee of the American Pomological Society will do its share in this work.

WILLIAM R. LAZENBY.

Columbus, O.

Montana Horticultural Law Upheld

The Supreme Court recently upheld the validity of the Montana Statutes for the regulation of the Horticultural industry and sustained the judgment of the lower court in favor of Inspector Edwin Fox of Missoula.

Inspector Fox seized, condemned and destroyed a quantity of apples infected with apple scab. The owner H. C. B. Colvill sued Mr. Fox and the state for damages to recover the loss of the value of the fruit. The lower court upheld Mr. Fox. Mr. Colvill appealed to the Supreme Court which upheld the lower court.

The court held that Mr. Fox was a police officer enforcing a valid police regulation. The officer has judicial and executive powers to the extent to seize, condemn and destroy fruit infected with disease when so ordered by the regulations of the State Board of Horticulture.

Southern Association of Nurserymen Convention

Editor American Fruits:

The annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association will be held at Hendersonville, N. C., with the St. John Hotel as headquarters, on Aug. 25, 26, 27, 1915. Hendersonville is only a short distance from Asheville, and all of that mountain part of western North Carolina is classed as very fine summer resort territory. The rates at the St. John Hotel are averaged \$2.50 per day, American plan, and splendid facilities are offered in this hotel as headquarters for the conducting of a successful meeting.

All Southern nurserymen, as well as others disposed to join, are urged to send to Secretary and Treasurer A. I. Smith, Knoxville, the annual fee of \$2.00.

A splendid program is being arranged by the program committee, and it will be the object of the officers of the Association, as well as the North Carolina nurserymen, to make the meeting a success both as to the program and discussions, and socially. A week spent breathing pure mountain air and drinking fine pure mountain water, will put the average hard worked nurserymen on his feet for the hard Autumn work.

The President of the Association this year is Mr. Milton Moss, proprietor of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala. He is ably assisted by the vice-President, Ray Simpson of Monticello, Fla.

A. I. SMITH, Secy. S. N. A.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Half a million bearing grape vines, scattered over 600 acres between Hollister, Mo., and Cricket, Ark., give this section of the Ozarks the appearance of a California community.

Personal

President E. S. Welch of the American Association of Nurserymen, with his family, spent a few weeks' vacation in Mercer, Wisconsin.

The Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb., is enlarging its packing plant.

W. C. Stephens, Hazen, N. D., has entered the nursery business.

At the annual meeting of the Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Inc., Louisiana, Mo., the following officers were elected: E. W. Stark, president; L. C. Stark, vice-president; T. W. Stark, secretary; Eugene Duncan, treasurer; P. C. Stark, assistant secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of E. W. Stark, L. C. Stark, Eugene Duncan and X. P. Willey.

E. B. George, of the Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, Ohio, a member of the Cleveland Florists Club, extended an invitation to members of the American Association of Nurserymen at the Detroit convention to visit the Cleveland Flower Show, Nov. 10-14.

J. Norris Barnes, one of the large peach growers of New England, former president of the Connecticut Pomological Society and president of the Barnes Brothers Nursery Company, Yalesville, Conn., delivered the principal address at the Peach Institute at Hampden, Mass., July 27.

George W. Holmes, Council Bluffs, Ia., has re-entered the nursery business and is now a salesman for the B. E. Fields & Son Nurseries, Fremont, Neb.

J. M. Underwood, Lake City, Minn., and other members of the Minnesota Horticultural Society are urging legislative action in favor of a suitable exhibit hall at the Minnesota University Farm.

New Varieties of Fruit

The American Pomological Society keeps a standing offer of the Wilder Medal as the highest award of merit for worthy and meritorious new varieties of fruits. Persons knowing of new varieties that have not yet been generally distributed are invited to correspond with the special committees in charge of the kind of fruit, or, with any of the officers regarding the entry of the variety for a report by the proper committee. Reports upon matters of this character are usually made at the regular biennial meetings, but fruits may be forwarded to the several committees at any time.

Secretary Lake advises that fruits which cannot be submitted for consideration at the regular meeting of the Society may be forwarded to the ad-interim committee in charge of the kind of fruit being offered. Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is the general chairman of the ad-interim committee and will answer all inquiries concerning matters relating to this subject.

Pacific Coast fruit breeders, introducers and others having new varieties of fruits under their care are especially solicited to submit specimens of the definitely promising ones, with application to the Society, for consideration in connection with the awarding of this special honor.

Among those who came early and staid late at the Detroit convention is C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn. Did you have a quiet talk with him? Some who did were caught in the act by the *American Fruits* camera. See page 18 of the July issue.

For Fall 1915 and Spring 1916

300,000 Apple, 2 and 3 year, splendid trees
75,000 Cherry, 2 years, none better
200,000 " 1 year, fine
40,000 Pear, 1 and 2 year, fine
40,000 Plum, 1 and 2 year, fine

Also large stock of Elm, Norway, Sugar, Soft Maple, Catalpa Bungei and a general assortment of other ornamental trees, shrubs, hedge plants, perennials, small fruits, etc.

We can furnish ornamental trees in almost any size wanted.

A fine growing season, a fine lot of stock

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MARION CO.

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

Your customers demand superior trees and plants—We have them—A complete assortment of both fruits and ornamentals.

EXTRA FINE STOCK

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Hydrangea—Arborescens Grandiflora

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Peonies—Thirty Varieties


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Pot Grown Evergreens—We ship them with pot ball attached. They will transplant as readily this fall and next spring.

Write for prices

The Farmers Nursery Co.

Troy, Ohio



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a HANDBOOK for NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS.
THE PÆONIA.
HOW TO FORCE LILACS. Illustrated.
HOW TO FORCE RHODODENDRONS.
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THEY ARE PREPARED FOR YOUR USE. GET A COPY.
A POSTCARD WILL BRING THEM.

FELIX & DYKHUIS
HIGH GRADE BOSKOOP-
NURSERY STOCK
BOSKOOP-HOLLAND.

Missouri Women Farmers Set the Pace

One of them writes to "American Fruits" of the Possibilities and Great Advantages in Fruit Growing in That State

Editor American Fruits:

As the press secretary of the Missouri Woman Farmers' Club, I send you a brief article on the possibility of fruit growing in Missouri. Although Missouri has shown the world "what" is possible in specimen fruits from her sod, Missouri people have been slow to plant Missouri's soil to fruit, mainly, I think, because the necessity of horticultural production has never been forcibly brought before her producers of food-stuffs, namely her farmers. The Missouri farmer has always enjoyed the tremendous cow and hog reputation, and has found such ample provision by nature in the line of fruits, that few counties have devoted much time or thought—much less effort—to horticultural progress.

It is my opinion that Missouri could easily lead all other states in the growing of strawberries, grapes and apples, as these fruits especially grow in abundance in the wild state. Of course the commercial world well knows that Missouri produces much of berry, orchard and vineyard crops each year. The largest strawberries are probably grown in the Ozarks and shipped by train loads to all other states; but why doesn't every garden in Missouri afford a strawberry patch? Oh, well, some day it will.

Missouri's grapes are a never failing crop, and, yet we boast of little in grape exports line, as important as they might be. And although Missouri grows better apples than any other state, and the largest apple orchard in the world is to be found in Missouri, very few Missouri people take seriously to the growing of the Missouri apple. Missouri is in reality a fine missionary ground for fruit men and she offers unbounded encouragement for people who will come within her borders, and plant, gather and export fruits of all descriptions, that will thrive in a corn belt region.

Peach culture is especially successful and yet Howard county had to show her that such was the case. The Horticultural Society of Missouri will accomplish much in interesting the Missouri people in fruit production in the next few years.

Some of Missouri's women farmers are planting extensively orchards and vineyards. And all are planting in a small way. One of our number, Mrs. Elmore Risley, is making good with an apple orchard of one hundred acres. Her orchard is located near Nevada, Mo. Mrs. Risley is a splendid business woman and keeps up with horticulture as far as the state universities go. She uses all of the latest devices for orchard care, and disposal of crops. With our many railway and river facilities for shipping, and the fact that Missouri is so splendidly located in a geographic way, St. Louis and Kansas City affording probably the best distributing markets in the world, fruitmen would do well to investigate Missouri possibilities for fruit growing and exchange before going farther. MRS. MABEL MILLER, Osceola, Mo.

Fruit Trees Along Highways—A petition signed by several thousand taxpayers in Calhoun county, Michigan, was presented to the board of supervisors asking that \$1,000 be appropriated each year for the planting and care of fruit trees along the highways where State Reward Roads have been built. This petition was endorsed by the Central Fruit Growers' Association, the Horticultural Society and the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce.



MRS. MABEL MILLER, Osceola, Mo.
Press Secy. Missouri Woman Farmers' Club

"A Fine New Fruit"

This is the characterization by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of a cross between the grape fruit and the Satsuma orange, brought about by Dr. H. B. Powell, of Ocean Springs, Miss. Dr. Powell makes this announcement through **American Fruits**:

At first sight the fruit has the appearance of a very large orange, being of a deep reddish, golden color very similar to the satsuma. In the orchard the tree also resembles the orange, with slight odor of this fruit. Here, however, the likeness to the orange ceases, for when cut, the cross section has all the markings of the grape-fruit, possessing as it does a very small core, with few seeds and well defined segments, with well supported division walls, the oil sacks being unusually large, which allow the fruit to be eaten with the spoon without the difficulty of removing the core or separating the rind; the rind is quite thin and of a very fine texture.

The flavor, while it cannot easily be described, is a blend of the orange and grapefruit. It, however, possesses the appetizing qualities obtained in grapefruit and with the orange flavor tinge, affords gourmets a new sensation.

The tree possesses the characteristics of the satsuma orange and is hardier than grapefruit. The leaf buds appear from two to four weeks after the grapefruit but before the satsuma, a very important feature when the liability to loss from frost is considered, and that it may safely be said to be "frost proof." It is more dormant than grapefruit and not quite as dormant as the satsuma. It is a vigorous grower, apparently resistant to disease and promises to be exceptionally prolific in the production of fruit.

In bloom the new blossoms make their appearance in large clusters from the old wood, as is the case with the satsuma, or, when they occur on new growth, it then shows single or isolated buds instead of in clusters. The blooming occurs at the same time as the satsuma orange but is somewhat slower in setting.

The size of the fruit cannot be definitely determined in this early history of the trees, but there were a number of fruits that would measure up to the size of a 64 grapefruit, and it is assumed that these larger fruits will probably be characteristic of the tree under proper nourishment.

This orange grapefruit will be propagated extensively this season as the "Powell Orangelo," that being the classification given it by the Department of Agriculture, which has seen fit to designate it as "a fine new fruit," and if the further development confirms these characteristics there will be

added to the citrus family one of the choicest fruits ever evolved from the chemistry of nature.

The special claims made for this fruit are: its late setting, precluding danger from frost; its acidity without bitterness, making it more palatable; and its hardness, making it exceptional as a shipper.

In conclusion will add that owing to the limited supply of stock and the extensive propagating which is being done in the Orangelo orchards this year it will be absolutely impossible to meet the many demands which are being made by nurserymen and growers. While we regret our inability in this particular we feel that the citrus culture will be much better served by these further experiments than the liability of turning out immature or improperly nourished stock.

The Georgia Peach

Once more the Georgia peach is with us. After having passed through the hazards of frost and dangers of journalistic speculations, it has begun its customary invasion of the American and Canadian markets.

The first car of the Georgia peach of the season of 1915 was rushed to the Eastern markets on a special train over the Southern railway. Being the forerunner of a countless army of peaches this car naturally was hailed with deep interest. In its northward journey it marked the route for hundreds of other cars, and made known to the world that one of the most beautiful and delicious of all products was making its annual bow. From now until the season ends between fifteen and twenty special fruit trains will leave Atlanta every night over the Southern lines and will be distributed into every corner of the country.

It is predicted that the fine peach crop in Georgia will mean a material revival in business in that state and a general rally from depressed conditions brought about by low prices for cotton.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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The Round Table—In Common Council

Minnesota Sentiment on Changes Editor American Fruits:

I was surprised at the action taken by the American Association of Nurserymen at their last meeting in Detroit, regarding reorganization and the adoption of changes relating to the assessment of membership fees.

If the constitution and by-laws had been placed before the convention for consideration and discussion during the coming year, then at the next meeting each member would have been in a better position to vote intelligently, through deliberate consideration. Whereas it now appears that only a few knew of the proposed changes in advance. It was brought before the convention as a whole so suddenly that many members were unprepared to seriously consider and digest the contents of the radical changes embodied in the new constitution and by-laws which have now been adopted.

It appears to the writer that it would have been advisable if the constitution and by-laws could have been left in the hands of the convention a year, so that absent members who are just as vitally interested in the Association as those who were present and voted on the proposition, could have been prepared and could be given an opportunity to vote, either in person or by proxy. The Secretary's report states that the present membership of the Association is 477, and that there were about three hundred members present. More than one-third being absent, none of whom, it is safe to say, knew anything of the proposed changes or were consulted in regard to them. That there are some good things in these changes goes without saying.

There is now \$6,500 in the treasury, according to the report of Ex-President Chase, as stated at the convention. Would it not have been better to have tried the experiment, for such it can be called, of hiring an attorney and spending such portion of the money on hand in the treasury as might be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee in such direction and for such purposes as they might see fit? If the experiment should prove worthy of continuance, the result could be determined at the next convention.

We have learned here in Minnesota, that State Organization of Nurseries is important, and we have fought our own battles of finance, inspection, legislation and troubles in general, without calling upon the American Association for assistance, as we have felt that we were in closer touch with state interests than the American Association could possibly be and could do our special work quicker and better.

The small handful of Nurserymen in this state sent a delegate to Washington last winter on important legislative business and results were promptly secured by that delegate, which interested the Nurserymen of this state and the North Central West, vitally. This legislation in all probability would not have been secured by the American Association.

A delegate was also sent by our State Association to Chicago, to meet with the State Railway Commission, and discuss the matter of proposed increased freight rates. Other important duties were undertaken and pushed through to a satisfactory conclusion by active work on the part of the members at our own expense.

The question then arises, to what extent shall the nurserymen of this state of Minnesota and other states similarly situated, co-

operate in financing the expenses incurred by the larger Association. Will the larger Association come to our aid quickly in time of need, if called upon, to pay our bills and fight our battles? If so to what extent?

Personally, the writer believes it would be better to continue our state organization, and not call on the larger organization to fight our battles and pay our bills. This may appear as though we are viewing the matter from a narrow standpoint, but efficiency has resulted and results are what we are all after.

It is a question for consideration also, as to whether the members of the Southern, Western, Pacific and other smaller Associations, will view the proposed change with favor or not, for it is safe to say that the American Association is largely made up of members of the other Associations and the expense of membership in several associations may prove burdensome, in which case, which shall be dropped if any?

The question that brings itself home to us, as a company is, will this increased assessment to \$55, provided for in the constitution, benefit us in proportion to the increase made? If so, how? This matter will no doubt be discussed from every standpoint and we shall be very much interested in noting the views of others.

E. A. SMITH, Vice-President,

The Jewell Nursery Co.

Lake City, Minn., July 16, 1915.

Well Worth Increased Cost

Editor American Fruits:

In regard to the reorganization of the American Nurserymen's Association, perhaps they have been a little slow in getting a start, but when they got started they seem to have done a pretty thorough job of it. Mr. A. Willis did not attend the convention but our Mr. A. E. Willis, who has been there for the last several years, was there this season. It seems to us that the move that has been made is a step in the right direction. It should give the Association more standing and bring the nurserymen closer together. There seems to be a feeling on the part of some that it will reduce the membership, but it hardly seems to us that anyone who was doing much business would feel he could afford not to belong and we believe the additional service rendered should be well worth the additional fees. We believe that this step is the beginning of making the Association much more helpful to the members than it has been in the past.

A. WILLIS & CO.

Ottawa, Kan.

A. A. N. Program In a Nutshell

Editor American Fruits:

Our Association should be reorganized; scope and purpose extended; ideals and standards enlarged; minute details of unimportant technicalities should be excluded.

We should encourage the improvement of all varieties and protect their integrity; standardize quality; develop markets; equalize rates and civilize legislation on horticulture.

Our design and purpose should carry us beyond the lines of commercialism.

With unfailing faith in the triumph of truth and perpetual progress.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

McKinney, Tex.

If it relates to Commercial Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

Prospects Exceptionally Bright

Editor American Fruits:

The recent rains in this immediate section have greatly helped the nursery interests; all nursery stock is now looking very promising. Prospects for all fall business are exceptionally bright. From all appearances there exists a great shortage of stock and the demand is heavier than in several years.

CEDAR HILL NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

Real Ones That Cut the Prices

Editor American Fruits:

I notice in *American Fruits* for July a strong piece on price cutting. I want to say it is not the small grower that cuts the prices as the gentleman says, but the large growers. This I have witnessed many times. Last spring, for instance, a large nursery in the South made a price to a consumer in Evansville, Ind., at 8 cents each for apple and peach, and sold the order of 1700 trees. They cut the price 2 cents each on the tree below my offer and sold the bill. Another man in the same city, an attorney, informed me that while he liked by stock in every way, he could buy June buds for \$25 a thousand. Now these gentlemen in Evansville are reliable men and I have every reason to believe their statements and this is the true situation.

I find again that many of the large nurseries will sell as cheap to the consumer as to a brother nurseryman. And again a large nursery in Indiana is selling trees constantly to the seedling peach tree swindlers. Another nursery, one of the largest in Missouri, when I bought 100 Yellow Cling peach trees, filled the order with 100 Salway trees, a yellow free-stone peach, when I had lots of the latter.

Now, gentle reader, if you were always a large nurseryman it might have been handed to you, but I was not so fortunate, and I know that lots of the unpleasant things we have to experience come from some of the large nurseries that would like to hog the whole thing. And again, I contend if a man is honest as a small nurseryman he will be an honest one as a large one; so I would say, commence to clean house at home. I believe in honest prices to the trade and to the brother nurseryman, but I do think the prices of some nurseries are too high and others are too low, and if it could be evened up it would be a good thing; but I don't believe it can be done.

W. E. McELDERRY.

Princeton, Ind.

Increased Parcel Size Limit

Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, last month issued an order increasing the limit of size of parcel post packages from seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, to eighty-four inches in length and girth combined. The chief effect is to admit the parcel post shipments of the standard sized crates used in shipping berries and fruits. Mr. Burleson also ordered, to go into effect on September 1, a regulation whereby on the payment of a cent, a receipt may be obtained by the sender of a parcel post package.

The fertilizing of orchards in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island is found to pay big returns when the fertility of the soil is below the average. The poorer the soil, the greater return results from the fertilizing. Twenty-five to forty pounds to the bearing tree give excellent results.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. AUGUST 12-13, 1915



In connection with the California
Association of Nurserymen

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Santa Rosa Plum So. California

HAL S. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Santa Rosa plum, one of Luther Burbank's creations and introduced by George C. Roeding at Fresno, is destined to become one of the most profitable plums in this section.

It is a good grower, a regular and prolific bearer, a good shipper and a good keeper. Ripening as it does two or three weeks before the other varieties, with its keeping and shipping qualities, it should make this fruit in great demand both for home and commercial uses.

The Roeding & Wood Nursery Co., at Los Angeles, planted an orchard at Downey, Cal., for William Booth, a year ago this spring. These trees have made wonderful growth and now, just a little over a year from planting are literally covered with the delicious fruit. The grower need not wait four or five years for his return if he plants Santa Rosa plums.

Satsuma plums are also doing fine in the vicinity of Downey. Not far from the Booth ranch is a two acre grove of seven year old Satsumas; the owner received \$600 for the fruit on the trees. Of course the trees were well loaded; the fruit was large and of exceptional quality.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is being kept within the boundaries of British Columbia this year by British Columbia housewives purchasing British Columbia strawberries—the finest grown on the Pacific slope. This is a conservative estimate made by the officials of the horticultural branch of the department of agriculture. The bulk of this money is swelling the bank accounts of the grocers, fruit dealers and lastly the fruit grower, and the latter is happy in being able to take full advantage of the right and privilege of supplying British Columbia markets with British Columbia fruit.

The thousands of cases of strawberries that have been displayed so far this year in grocery and fruit stores chiefly came from the districts of Gordon Head and Keatings on the Saanich Peninsula.

For the information of the berry growers of the valley and others who may be interested and for purposes of reference the Puyallup and Summer Fruit Growers' Association (Washington) is having prepared from direct investigation a tabulated statement which will contain the number of acres of every class of fruit that every member of the association is growing, the general condition of the fields, the care with which the crop is being looked after and other items of general interest. The work is being carried on personally by former horticultural commissioner E. S. Ridge, who was for many years an inspector for the association.

To Plant Trees Along Railroad

The San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad Company will plant trees all along its roadway. The idea is attracting much attention and is generally commended.

The object is to improve the scenery and beautify the grounds as well as to show people who travel over that railway what the soil and climate will do with trees. Pecans, figs, oranges and date palms have been selected for some of the lands. Other varieties of fruit or nut trees will be added as advised by experts who will have charge of the planting and care of this right of way orchard and forest.

This railroad will also plant trees at stations, water tanks and around all railroad lands along its entire route. The president of the railroad is said to be very enthusiastic over this idea, which has been in his mind for some time. He has observed the added charm that trees lend to the landscape and he is familiar with the amount of care and attention required by groves and orchards in that part of Texas. His plan seems to be well outlined and its development may be expected to result in a very attractive landscape for homeseekers of the future in that part of Texas. The homeseeker is in mind, too, in arranging this sort of beautification for right of way and environs of railroad stations. He will be able to see what the country can do.

This plan of the San Antonio railroad is in line with what has been suggested for the country roads and the interurban railroad between Galveston and Houston. If the people who travel over these roads by the thousands every day could see the possibilities of this land by simply looking out of the windows it would lend a wonderful impulse to development of the country. It would add to the beauty of the roads and to the enjoyment of traveling over them in a measure that would of itself be ample compensation for the effort and investment in the trees.

One of the most important features of the suggestion is that providing for fruit-bearing trees. It is proposed to plant along the right of way pecan trees, fig trees, orange trees and date palms, all of which thrive well in Southern Texas and some of which are particularly adapted to this section. This will be considerably better than planting nonbearing trees, because, in addition to affording shade and beautifying the route, they will advertise the resources of this part of the state. Date palms, especially, are not often seen in Texas except in the coast country, and these will furnish a novel spectacle to visitors. Another fruit which can be

grown with profit in Southwest Texas is the grape. This does not afford shade, but the vines are ornamental and are valuable for advertising purposes. Then, too, the grapes mature earlier than farther north, so while the pecans, oranges and palms are getting ready to bear, the grapevines, if planted along the roadway, will, with their heavy clusters of delicious fruit, be a great attraction to tourists, homeseekers and other travelers.

The suggestion is made that a like policy be adopted for all public highways. It will not be many years before a complete system of highways will traverse Texas, and if all of these were lined with fruit trees, including the peach, the pear, the plum, the apple, the apricot and the like, the varieties to be in harmony with the sections through which the roads run, the effect would be extremely pleasing.

Competitors

H. O. HANNAH, Sherman, Tex.

Your competitor is your best friend. You may say a friend in disguise. He keeps you from being sordid, arrogant, selfish and perhaps unaccommodating. Hence, treat him fair, square, honorable, just, truthful and considerate. Remember the success of his business may often add to your success. No firm is going to sell all the flowers; each has its friends, and there is a place for him. Do your best, give the best flowers and plants; keep the most attractive store; arrange your flowers the most artistically; excel in all your decorations. Be original; be inventive, but never be a "copy cat," using your competitor's brain. Set the pace and let him follow.

Competition has given us such men as Smith of Adrian, Mich., as E. G. Hill of Richmond, Ind., on Roses, and Fisher on Carnations. Strive to excel. It is the same in all business; competition has given us the Cadillac, the Pierce Arrow, and the Ford. Make your own prices, and be sure you make them so they will leave you a profit. You owe this to your business and to your competitor, and if he is a man he will do likewise.

Experimentation in the crossing of various kinds of oranges with tangerines and grapefruit is recommended as a diversion for the citrus grower by Dr. H. B. Frost, instructor in plant breeding at the University of California citrus experiment station. If the grower experiments he may have nothing to show for his labors at the end of the season, since his cross-pollinations may fail to result in the setting of fruit. Then again he may secure from seeds in the fruits obtained something in the way of a hybrid that will prove of immense value to Southern California.

At Walnut, Cal., growers estimate a crop at least 160 tons larger than last year's which was 250 tons and was worth approximately \$75,000. If indications are realized, growers expect a return of \$125,000 this year.

Lively Work at Minnesota Trial Station

The activities at the Collegeville, Minn., Trial Station are worthy of note. Superintendent Katzner reports that the spring this year was quite unfavorable for good results in fruit growing. The early spring and warm days of April made it necessary to push the work at the station vigorously. Grape vines were uncovered, apple grafts were planted, a few plums, prunes, apples and cherries were stem-grafted, and some of the German pear seedlings were cut off just above the ground and scions of hardier kinds inserted. Apple seeds and plum stones were sown. After this, apple, pear and hybrid plum-trees were planted in the orchard. Three hundred Alpha grape cuttings and fifty everbearing strawberries were set out in the vegetable garden. In forestry 1,500 Scotch and 150 Norway pine were planted. All this work was mostly done in April. Superintendent Katzner says:

The new stock, received at the station, was well taken care of. We obtained from the Fruit-Breeding Farm, partly as premiums, the hybrid plums Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 4, 9, 16 and 17, and fifty everbearing strawberries No. 1017. From Prof. W. T. Cox, state forester, 50 Norway pine seedlings. From the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Amygdalus davidiana*, *Castanea mollissima*, *Citrus limmonum*, *Ulmus* Sp. and *Ulmus parvifolia*. These are Chinese native peaches and chestnuts, lemons and elms. From Wisconsin was obtained a seedling apple, which is claimed to be as hardy as the Duchess and keeps a month longer. From Connecticut ten English walnut seedlings, which are said to have been originally imported from Northern Europe and to be much hardier than the common English walnuts. Finally we obtained from Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. Dak., six varieties of hybrid pears, Nos. 3, 10, 12, 13, 24 and 38. These are crosses between choice cultivated pears and either *Pyrus sinensis* or *Pyrus betulifolia* from Eastern Siberia and North China. They are hardy and are expected to be blight-proof, but they have not yet borne fruit.

A new experiment in pear culture was started this spring which we think will produce better results than the one carried on until now. Like many others we too have come to the conclusion that there are no pears either in Europe or America, grown either from scions or seeds, which can be successfully grown in Minnesota. We have tried American, German and Russian pears and have not found a single variety adapted to our climate. As a rule they are not hardy and are subject to blight and canker, and in a few years are dead and gone. Then we promised ourselves better results from growing seedlings of a hardier and coarser strain of pears from imported seed, but we met with about the same disappointment. With the possible exception of a few they are not hardy either. While the small branches and buds seemed to be healthy in spring, the wood of the stem has turned brown down to the ground. Then, too, they are very liable to blight to death or be injured by canker. From this experience it seems entirely useless and a waste of time and money for anyone to try growing pears from such stock of seed.

I am led to believe that pears can only be grown successfully by hybridizing our American and European pears with those hardy kinds from Siberia or Northern China, the same way as we are hybridizing our native with Japanese plums. In our search for hardy material we have at least obtained some kinds sufficiently hardy for Minnesota and apparently free from blight and canker, but we know nothing about the quality of their fruit. These are Nos. 21,982, 21,923, and 21,880 from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They were imported from North China. Number 21,923 may make a good stock for top-working. Then we have a hybrid originated by Charles Patten, which is a vigorous and healthy grower, bearing small but good pears. This hybrid is an offspring between an American and a Chinese pear. Finally we have to mention the success of Prof. N. E. Hansen, of Brookings,

S. Dak., in originating thirty-nine such hybrid pears, which were sent out for the first time this year for trial and of which we received six varieties as stated. The professor's object was to breed hardy, blight proof pears, which, as he says, "is the first and greatest essential in pear growing at the north." This is the stock now on hand which we are trying. As the roots of our German seedlings are healthy we use them for crown-grafting. The trees are cut down to healthy wood just above ground and grafted with these varieties.

At Mandan, N. D.

Superintendent W. A. Peterson, of the Northern Great Plains Field Station, tells of interesting work in behalf of horticulture in North Dakota. He says:

The following trees passed the last winter safely: all common poplars, except some *P. alba*; all common willows, Green Ash, Box Elders, White and Red Elm, and Caragana. Some trees that suffered are Black Locust, Honest Locust, Soft Maple, Hackberry, European and American White Birch. Evergreens that became well established in 1914 passed through the winter safely, including Black Hills Spruce, Blue Spruce, Red Cedar, White Spruce, Jack Pine and Bull Pine. The following suffered somewhat: Chinese Arbor Vitae, Scotch Pine and Norway Spruce.

Shrubs: Practically all those shrubs that are hardy in Minnesota passed through this last winter without injury.

Perennials: Suffered no injury, even peonies that were not covered came through in good shape.

Fruits: Apples mostly wintered safely, while many varieties of plums were badly injured. Rabbits attacked both plums and apples early in October and did considerable damage. Currants were uninjured, but most gooseberries do better if given protection. Raspberries and blackberries all require attention. Grapes were all protected, and even then many varieties suffered. Rhubarb and asparagus wintered safely.

Work of 1915: Large numbers of Box Elder, Caragana and Green Ash seedlings are grown from native seed, and willows and poplars from cuttings. Sample hedges have been planted. A hill-side orchard (apple), consisting of hardy varieties on *Pyrus baccata* and some on Gould crab roots, has also been planted.

Large numbers of trees have been planted in windbreaks and in shelterbelt combinations. The grounds have been embellished by the planting of shrubs and trees.

In the testing plats there were planted about 6,000 *Amygdalus davidiana* seedlings, 5,000 native plum seedlings, 2,000 plum seedlings of named varieties, 500 Chinese apricots, 500 native Juneberries, 2,000 native bullberries, 500 Beta grape seedlings, 8,000 native grape seedlings: all grown at this station in 1914.

Extensive variety trials of vegetables are being repeated, as well as of annual flowers. Our fruit breeding and shelterbelt work is at present of most importance and is given most attention.

Plant a Tree

Robert Sparks Walker

If in a madd'ning age for gain,
When losses come to give you pain;
If your good health begins to wane—
Plant a tree!

Would you divert a brewing thought,
With mental toil and worry fraught?
Take this advice—it should be sought—
Plant a tree!

Your life may be a hundred years,
With success crowned or steeped in tears;
Before one hoary hair appears,
Plant a tree!

Would you one deed perpetuate,
Untold years from this very date,
For thirsting mortals? Do not wait—
Plant a tree!

A benefactor to mankind,
Sweet memories to thy name entwined—
You leave sweet pulp instead of rind—
Plant a tree!

Do good by stealth, you'll find it fame;
Aye, weary souls will bless thy name;
Posterity will do the same,—
Plant a tree!

And there'll be blessings manifold;
Protect the birds from heat and cold,
And toilers, too, will find a fold—
Plant a tree!

And pilgrims hungry it will feed,
To thirsty ones, 'twill be a mead;—
Do it now, let this be your creed:
Plant a tree!

A landmark stands and all may see,
When once you plant a friendly tree,
A growing till eternity,—
Plant a tree!

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

August is a Good Month

—TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR—

Top Notch Berberry Thunbergii Seedlings

Have a complete line of other stock too

Noticed our recent list?

C. R. BURR & CO. Manchester, Conn.

Early Days of Grape Growing

In his address at the Detroit convention of the A. A. N., J. Jenkins, Winona, O., gave reminiscences of early days of grape growing. He said:

There were three great crazes which are almost historical—the Tulip bulb craze of Holland, the *Morus multicaulis* craze, and the more recent craze of Grape-growing in this country which seemed near its height in 1864. Concord Grape vines were selling at \$40 per hundred for vineyard planting, and the new introductions of that day, such as Iona and Adirondack, sold at \$5 each. Grape-wood of a number of kinds sold at ten to twenty-five cents a bud. It caused a great impetus in the propagation of the Grape, in which other fruits participated and some of the evolutions in propagation in the then young firm of Dake & Jenkins occurred during this period. It was soon found that outdoor propagation of Concord, Hartford, Catawba, and other varieties of Grape vines was entirely practical and much less expensive than the greenhouse bottom-heat method and transplanting in pots then in vogue. We put in rows of cuttings of two eyes, the rows a trifle over a foot apart, and laid between each row a heavy board (lumber was comparatively cheap in those days). These boards kept down the weeds and kept the ground moist. Over each row of cuttings the space between the boards was filled in with sawdust. The top buds of the cuttings were just at the surface of the ground and shot up through the inch of sawdust with no detriment and scarcely an exception. No healthy bud failed. The cost of a year's growth was practically nothing. The weeds being kept down by the boards, and ground mellow, the growth was continuous and the profits in accordance. My young friend, T. S. Hubbard—we were both young then—told me he sold \$18,000 of outdoor propagated vines in one season, mostly Concord, at about this time.

A succession of dry seasons induced us to plant cuttings in a flat piece of lowland of rich, sandy loam, a brook fed by unfailing springs running through it. This flat or interval was thrown up into beds 6 feet wide

or more, and in times of drought, when the growth of vines seemed to be languishing, the water of the brook was diverted by a small dam at the head of the interval and ran through the shallow trenches between the beds but not overflowing them, a sub-irrigation that was very successful, and some of the largest one-year-old Grape vines ever grown were exhibited before the Grape Growers' Association by the Winona firm. These beds, with the easily applied sub-irrigation, were great in raising the Strawberry crop.

Noting in the Grape cuttings that we put out that the wood above the top of the eye of the bud cuttings invariably died down to the top bud, the amount of our high priced cuttings was doubled by cutting across the node above the top eye.

Big Money In Strawberries

A. C. Daugherty, Carthage, Mo., received from his three-acre patch of strawberries this year \$1,600.30. Expenses were \$531.22 of which \$100 was paid to members of his family for picking, leaving the net proceeds \$1,069.08.

More than 50 trolley freight loads, containing nearly a million quarts of berries, were dumped upon the Boston markets early last month. The Bay State Railway Company made arrangements to run its trolley freight cars throughout the night each week. At least a thousand outsiders moved to Dighton, Mass., for the strawberry season. They have come in families. They got 2 cents for every quart that was picked. Even the younger members of the family earned from \$3 to \$4 in a day.

It is claimed that the strawberry crop of the Ozarks netted the growers \$500,000 this season, in spite of the damaging rains. The crop was fine and prices held firm throughout the season, ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a crate.

From the vice-president of the Southern Railway has come a statement that over 700 carloads of strawberries have been shipped from the East Tennessee section and points south of Chattanooga to Cincinnati and other Western markets during the season, according to figures of the Queen and Crescent, over which practically the entire crop moved. The great bulk of this movement came from stations north of Chattanooga. The crop this year was much larger than last year, but despite this fact good prices were realized, growers receiving an average of \$1.75 a crate, or about \$700 a car, which means that this year practically \$500,000 has been brought into that section for strawberries alone, giving and furnishing employment to a large number.

Preparations for the Sixth National Orange Show to be held in San Bernardino, February 17-24, 1916, have been started on an extensive scale. F. M. Renfro of San Bernardino will again be general manager of the show.

"Worming" and painting the trunks of the trees are recommended to owners of apple orchards as efficient methods of dealing with the roundheaded apple-tree borer in a new Farmers' Bulletin, No. 675, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A heavy application of some paint that will not injure the trees but will remain in an unbroken coat on the bark for two of three months, is effective in preventing the female from laying her eggs in the tree, and greatly reduces the amount of worming, or the removal of the insects with a knife and wire, that must be done.

The Jackson Apple Co., Miamisburg, Ohio, \$5,000; Arnel R. Jackson.

The Lamar County Orchard company, Paris, Texas; capital stock, \$5000. Incorporators: C. F. Collins, J. N. Bailey, N. W. Wood.

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American Fruits
Directory of Nurserymen?
1915 Edition

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I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.
MONROE, MICH.

Over
Sixty Years
in the
Business

Offer a
General
Line of

**CHOICE
NRUSERY
STOCK**

Cherry and Std. Pear

of extra quality. If you are in the market for superior trees write us for prices.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.
MONROE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz
Graft and Stock Planter
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N. C. Peach Seed

**\$1.25 per bu. 50 lb.,
guaranteed 6000 to bu.**

No one has better seed, very few as good.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
POMONA, N. C.

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we will be pleased to give it critical examination with a view to affording you suggestions and ideas for its betterment along lines to increase its selling power. In addition, please mention the number of copies desired, number of pages and illustrations together with such other information as will enable us to intelligently make an estimate of its approximate cost to you.

WHAT WE HAVE

we have hundreds of half-tone illustrations and photographs of economical and ornamental plants, fruits and flowers, orchard and garden scenes, all suitable for catalogue illustrating. Subjects printed in colors by three-color process. Designs furnished.

WHAT WE CAN DO

we produce hundreds of seed and nursery catalogues and booklets, innumerable striking effects in high-grade commercial stationery. Something learned from each goes to making the trade-pulling power that we will apply to your catalogue or stationery.

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Send for Price List

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.



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Are you preserving your copies of **AMERICAN FRUITS**? The frequent requests for back numbers of this publication clearly indicate the special value resulting in keeping files of the journal intact. A simple and convenient way to do this is by means of the Binder we supply at 75 cents in litho boards and \$1.50 in full black cloth. Volumes are indexed and thus a history of Commercial Horticulture is at hand at all times for reference.

WICK HATHAWAYDept. 5 **MADISON, OHIO**

Offers the Nursery trade for 1915, ELDO-RADO Blowers, Mersereau and other Black berry and Dewberry R. C. Plants.

St. Regis, Herbert, Eaton, Perfection, Loudon, Miller, Ruby, Marlboro and Cuthbert Reds Golden Queen (Yellow) Raspberry. Also have acreage of each in Royal Purple, Shaffer's Colossal, Haymaker and Columbian (Purple), Cumberland, Gregg and other Black Cap for tip plants. Also Strawberry Plants in leading variety, including Fall bearers. Write your wants and

**TRY HATHAWAY FIRST****Grape Vines**

If you are in the market for fancy stock I have it

Concord, Moore's Early and Niagara in large quantities**Fairfield Nurseries**

(CHAS. M. PETERS)

SALISBURY, MD.**ARE YOU INTERESTED**

In choice young ornamental Nursery Stock for transplanting lining out, or mail orders? If you are, get next to our Trade List of genuine bargains, in Oriental Planes, Nut Seedlings, Oaks, Ash, Ontalpa Speciosa, Honey and Black Locust, in large quantities, besides hundreds of other varieties, both deciduous and evergreen. Peach Trees Dahlia Bulbs, etc., etc.

ATLANTIC NURSERY CO., Inc.**BERLIN, MARYLAND****WANTED—Tree Seeds of all kinds**

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Headquarters for
Small Fruit Plants

1200 Acres
"At It 25 Years"

Strawberries Currants Rhubarb
Raspberries Gooseberries Asparagus
Blackberries Grape Vines Horseradish
Dewberries Privet Hardwood Cuttings

100,000 transplanted raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants for retail trade. See wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**CHAS. DETRICHE, SR.****ANGERS, - FRANCE.**

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Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

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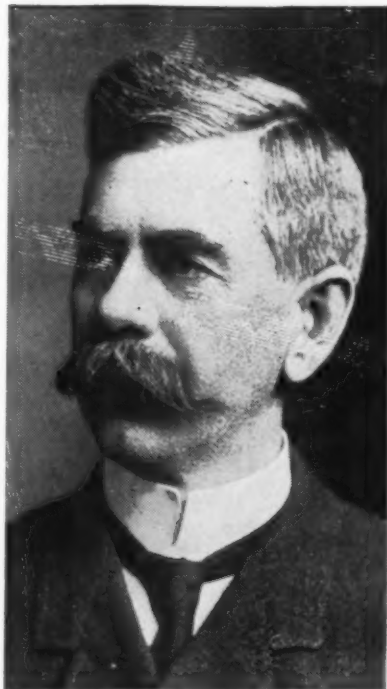
JACKSON & PERKINS CO.**Newark, New York.**

40 ACRES sold to S. P. Prosser, American and other best everbearers. Get acquainted offer for testing. Send us 10c for mailing expense, and we will send you 6 high quality everbearing plants (worth \$1) and guarantee them to fruit all summer and fall, or money refunded. Catalogue with history FREE if you write today.
THE GARDNER NURSERY CO.
Box 107 **OSAGE, IOWA**

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Icing Roots a Failure

The scheme of icing roots of fruit trees to prevent early blooming and danger from frost was tried out several years ago in many states and finally was given a thorough investigation under scientific methods. It was finally decided that the effect produced by icing the fruit trees was not sufficient to justify the work and expense entailed. One test of the scheme was to place a limb of a fruit tree in a warm room and leave the trunk outside while ice was packed around the roots until the ground was frozen. The limb in the warm room bloomed out, indicating that the buds are in the limb, rather than the roots and that when the limb is warmed, the sap rises to produce the buds regardless of any chilling of the roots.

**SENATOR H. M. DUNLAP, Savoy, Ill.**

Prominent Illinois Commercial Orchardist. At his home last month Ill. State Hort. Soc. held portion of its summer meeting. See Page 38.

SELECTING MAGAZINES

An expert on magazines recently said: **CONTENTS**—The contents of any publication is a mirror reflecting its class of readers positively. To know which magazines to use is the simplest of problems. Read them straight through from the reader's view point. You can readily judge by their literary or pictorial contents the mental class to whom they appeal.

PRICE—The price a magazine sells at proves the purchasing ability of its readers.

POLICY—Is it a spineless, pliable thing just existing in spite of itself or is it a magazine which the readers want because it serves a real purpose?

RELIABILITY—Is it a magazine whose editorial, circulation and advertising methods can be molded according to the best bargain driven?

CIRCULATION—Is it a magazine which must give inducements in order to sell itself? If so, it means secondary reader interest and third rate value for the advertiser.

Judge any medium on the above basis, mix with old fashioned common sense and you cannot make a mistake in selecting your mediums. Space of real advertising value must be paid for just as the advertiser's goods must be paid for at full face value.

WHAT ADVERTISERS WANT

The advertiser wants a straight publication that accepts dictation from no one. And the more clearly independent a medium is the more it appeals to the business man who uses it for his business announcements.

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Rooms 6 and 7, 122 1-2 Grand Ave.

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Wholesalers of

Nursery Stock and Nursery Supplies**A very complete line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc.****SPECIALTIES**

Clean Coast Grown Seedlings, Oregon Champion Gooseberries and Perfection Currants

Write now

Apple Trees

2 years, Buds

Apple Trees

2 years, Grafts

Cherry==Peach==Plum**Kieffer Pear**

1 and 2 years

Gooseberries**Currants****Grapes, Rhubarb****Flowering Shrubs****Shade Trees****Apple and Pear Seedlings****Forest Tree Seedlings**

Catalpa Speciosa, Elm, Maple,
Honey Locust, Black Locust,
Osage

J. H. SKINNER & CO.**NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.****MALLOW MARVELS**

Choice stock for retailing and growing on

Woodward Globe and Siberian Arborvitae,
Buxus arborescens, Buxus sempervirens salicifolia and Euonymus radicans for lining out in nursery rows.

Shrub cuttings. Send for list.

WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY

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Sarcoxis, Missouri**WOOD LABELS**

The kind that gives satisfaction
Can be supplied either plain or
printed, with Iron or Copper wire
attached in any quantity.

Our facilities for handling your
requisite are unexcelled.

Samples and prices are at the
command of a communication
from you.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.**DAYTON, OHIO.**

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Report on Root Knot or Root Gall

E. A. SMITH, Chairman A. A. N. Committee

The subject of Root Knot, Root Gall or Crown Gall still commands the attention of entomologists and nurserymen throughout the country. The interest is not so intense and the situation so uncertain and the condition so aggravated as some years ago, due no doubt, to better information and the getting more nearly together upon certain points by all parties interested.

The work of this committee is now confined principally to getting together what information can be secured upon the subject from bulletins that are occasionally printed from experiments already undertaken and presenting the results briefly to the Association. The following is the result of the past year's development as far as the committee have been able to learn.

Jewell Nursery Company Report

Several years ago the Jewell Nursery company of Lake City, Minn., commenced a series of practical experiments with trees affected with Root Gall or Crown Gall. The result has been reported to the Association from time to time. The final experiment being the setting out of trees by the roadside that are affected with gall. These trees are the Okabena variety and are now in good condition and are again bearing a crop of apples. The trees are about five inches in diameter and about ten feet high, have made a good growth and show but little signs of injury—comparing favorably with other trees in orchards similarly situated near by.

Georgia Experiment Report

L. A. Berckmans of Augusta, Ga., has al-

ways taken an active interest in this matter and is the vice-president of this committee for that state. Through his influence a series of experiments were started at the state experimental station by H. P. Stickney, Horticulturist. He sends a photograph of an apple tree planted in 1912 which had been attacked by Woolly Aphis and Fungus which also showed large clusters of Root Gall,—this tree when dug was dead. This report covers in detail a few trees and in general a considerable number. The varieties mentioned are the Yates, Terry, Fall Pippin, Pine Stumps, York Imperial, Hargrave, Rome Beauty, Royal Limbertwig, and the Winesap. The trees reported on were bearing all the way from one to sixty-one apples and strange to say these affected with Root Gall were the heaviest bearers in nearly every instance. Question—Does crown gall have a tendency to cause trees to come into bearing earlier than others and will this tendency be apt to shorten their life? The tree having sixty-one apples was the Terry and was affected with galls. The largest number of apples on any tree reported not affected by crown gall was the Rome Beauty, which had nine apples upon it. The trees were not sprayed, but have been cultivated. This full report is of interest and value and should be published entire.

[To be continued.]

It is estimated that a good shade tree two feet in diameter in the street in front of a residence lot increases the value of that lot 35 per cent.

French Nursery Stocks

Fruit Tree Stocks—The usual average has been sown and transplanted. There may be some shortage in one-year-old stocks, but the supply of two-year stocks is ample to cover any deficit in the smaller grades.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—There will be the usual assortment, owing to the fact that they were propagated before the war began. As usual, the list is now so extensive that some items will be short and others too plentiful. In some the price will be slightly lower and in others advanced to a small extent, so that the average will be about the same.

Rose Stocks—Canina is good and will be in sufficient supply. Manetti and La Grifera will be scarce and high. Multiflora and Polyantha seedlings will be in good supply at the usual price.

Roses—A good assortment is ready for the next season's shipment and some of the novelties have been extensively propagated.

Labor—The same conditions exist as in September last year. Some more men have left, but some wounded at the beginning of the war have returned. Women are employed more generally. German prisoners are employed also in some districts, so that the labor average is about 50 per cent. of normal. This will suffice under present restricted business conditions.

Transportation—Shipments will be made as usual, Bordeaux being now the principal seaport for the American lines. It is anticipated that all shipments for the United States will be made on time at the usual season.—American Florist.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., are to move their offices from East avenue, where they have been for thirty years, to the Warner building on St. Paul street.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Our General Stock of

Apples	Shrubs
Cherries	Vines
Pears	Roses
Grapes	Plums
Currents	Peaches
Gooseberries	Grafts
Raspberries	Apple Seedlings
Blackberries	Fruit Tree Stock
	Shade Trees
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WILL PLEASE THE MOST
CRITICAL BUYER

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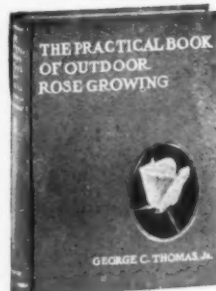
Inform the whole Nursery Trade that notwithstanding the war, they have maintained their Nurseries up to the usual level and that they will be, from now, very pleased to answer all quotations and demand for:

ROSES, one of the most extensive existing collections deliverable as **dwarfs**, on their own roots; **grafted** dog rose roots, **dwarf budded** on dog rose seedlings in all the best **Old** and **New** varieties; also **Standards**.

ROSE STOCKS such as "**Rosa Canina**" of which we have largely increased our production: Manetti, Griffieraie, Laxe, Multiflora, Polyantha, etc.

Fruit Tree Stocks, all varieties, all sizes. **Young Deciduous**
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COMING EVENTS

- American Apple Growers' Association**—St. Louis, November.
American Association Park Superintendents—San Francisco, August 18-20.
American Pomological Society—Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 1-3.
American Rose Society—San Francisco, August 17-19.
California Association Nurserymen—San Francisco, August 12-14.
International Apple Shippers—Chicago, Ill., August 4-6.
Kansas Horticultural Society—Topeka, December.
Pacific Coast Association Nurserymen—San Francisco, August 12-14.
Society American Florists—San Francisco, August 17-20.
Texas Horticultural Society Meeting—College Station, Tex., August 2-3.
Western Association Nurserymen—Kansas City, December 8-9, 1915.
Western Washington Fruit Growers' Association—Olympia, Wash., Feb., 1916.
National Nut Growers' Assn—Albany, Ga., Oct. 27-29, 1915.
Northern Nut Growers' Assn.—Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1-3, 1915.
Alabama Horticultural Society—Montgomery, Ala., July 21-22.
Wisconsin Horticultural Society—Madison, Aug. 25-26.
American Association Nurserymen—Milwaukee, Wis., June 21-23, 1916.

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SUPERINTENDENT with practical experience, capable to handle technically and in business-like way 600 acre apple orchard three years old. Must also possess knowledge of general farming and management of labor. None but competent, sober married men need apply. Personal interview preferred. If by letter give full particulars.

APPALACHIAN APPLE ORCHARDS,
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Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae
(*Biota Aurea Nana*)

Camellias, home-grown
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 Teas' Weeping Mulberry, extra heavy
 Lilacs, best named sorts
 Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
 Biota Aurea Conspicua, all sizes
 Biota Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine
 Magnolia Grandiflora, Magnolia Fuscata,
 Magnolia Purpurea, Exochorda Grandiflora
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We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

All orders receive prompt and careful attention

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FOR FALL OF 1915

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices. **JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.,** Carrollton, Ill.

Do not let the accounts owing you remain longer unpaid. Send them to us at once. We are prompt, energetic, and reasonable, and can reach any point in the United States and Canada.

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NOTICE

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HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

Established 1883

A. & C. PEARSON, Lowdham, Nottingham, Eng.

SMALL FRUITS

Michigan ranks high in the production of small fruits. A despatch from Benton Harbor under date of July 14 says: "The wet, warm weather of the past few days is now bringing in the smaller fruits. There is a good market for gooseberries at \$1 a case. Dewberries sell at \$1.75. Currants are scarce at \$1 a case. The earliest blueberries are coming in and sell at from \$3 to \$3.50 a case. The cherry market is slower today, sour cherries are bringing 65 to 90 cents and the black sweets sell from \$1 to \$1.65. Blackcaps sell at \$1.20 in quarts and 75 cents in pints. Raspberries bring \$1.75."

The Ozark Fruit Growers' Association so far this season has shipped out 12 car loads of blackberries and the season is not yet over. The sales have been made to O. T. Hamilton, of Wichita, Kans., up to the present, he paying \$1.60 per crate for them. Besides the car load shipments, large quantities of these berries are being shipped in crate lots by express. Some growers have shipped over 1,000 crates in this way.

That the juice of currants, blackberries, black raspberries, sour cherries and peaches may be prepared and kept as successfully as grape juice and by the same method, has now been demonstrated in the course of a series of investigations which the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting into the whole complicated question of fruit juices. The juices of the fruits mentioned, it has been found, retain their characteristic color and flavor after being sterilized and stored away and can, therefore, be made available for use throughout the year in households and at soda fountains, etc. In this way it is thought much fruit that has hitherto been allowed to go to waste may be utilized.

Some ingenious nurseryman or orchardist should devise an outlet for cherries. Too often is seen such an announcement as this under date of Wauseon, O., July 14:

"Help yourself" signs are appearing in all the cherry groves about Wauseon. The invitation is being heartily accepted, but still there are more cherries than the farmers can give away.

Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana, shipped during the 1915 season 27,110,400 pints of strawberries. Packed in crates of twenty-four pints dimensions, a total of 1,129,600 crates left the parish during the six weeks of shipping. All told, it required 1,412 cars to transport the crop. An average of 800 crates constitutes a carload, though some cars are loaded heavier, while some do not carry this number.

Traffic Manager C. L. Campbell, of Memphis, Tenn., furnished the figures, and they are pronounced authentic by the berry brokers of Tangipathoa parish. At an average of \$2 per crate the returns would amount to \$2,500,000.

Georgia growers are urged to cultivate the blackberry in view of the success of the largest blackberry field in the South, that of 40 acres near LaGrange, Ky., where 100 pickers are engaged to harvest the crop. The variety is the Eldorado.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Blackberry Plantations—Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Under good management an average yield of 2,300 quarts of blackberries per acre can be expected, according to a recent publication issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Where the soil is very deep and rich and the best moisture conditions are found this may be increased to 5,000 quarts, and certain varieties on the Pacific slope have even given 7,000 quarts an acre. The last census showed that approximately 50,000 acres were devoted to blackberry plantations in the United States.

This acreage is distributed over practically the entire country. Missouri leads with nearly 6,000 acres and New Jersey is second with 4,300. As a matter of fact, blackberries can be grown successfully on almost any type of soil and in wide range of climate. In the colder parts of the Northwest the severe winters frequently kill the plants, and in the arid sections of the West hot, dry winds destroy the ripening fruit. The choice of proper varieties, however, will do much to overcome natural difficulties.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of the F. W. Kelsey Nursery Co., New York city, went to the Panama-Pacific Exposition after the Detroit convention.

Will S. Forgey has resigned his position with Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., to become manager of the Federal Fruit Co., in St. Louis.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

KNOX NURSERIES

Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords

H. M. Simpson & Sons,

VINCENNES, IND.

LEVAVASSEUR & FILS
Ussy and Orleans FRANCE

HEADQUARTERS FOR
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Sole American Agents:

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Large stock **CLEMATIS PANICULATA,**

2-year and 3-year

Also **SHRUBS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS**

for Fall 1915

T. R. NORMAN

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LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES COMPANY,

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Forest Trees (seedlings and transplanted), Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs

Manetti, Multiflora and Roses

Also a full line of Ornamental Stocks

Extract from General Catalogue (Edition A. F.) gratis and free on demand:

Against 12 cents (Cost of Postage) and 25 cents—Cost of the Volume—(which sum of 25 cents will be refunded at the first Order of the value of least \$10), our General Illustrated descriptive and analytical Catalogue (Edition A. F.), 385 Pages and 135 explanatory Vignettes giving the full descriptive Nomenclature with Prices of all the Plants which we cultivate, will be sent free to any person applying for same

The Virginia State Horticultural Society

Office of Secretary
Winchester, Va., July 20, 1915.

There has been a decided increase in the estimate of the Pippin crop since the issue of the May Bulletin, especially in the Pippin areas of the Piedmont district. The Winesap estimate from this section remains about the same. York Imperials show a decrease in the Valley region, while the Ben Davis shows a slight gain. The general condition of the apple crop is reported to be very good. Some damage has been reported from cedar rust and rosy aphids. The blossom and twig blight has taken a heavy toll from orchards which are situated within the infection area of blight affected pear trees.

The following estimate is based upon figures supplied this office by a large number of well informed growers throughout the fruit growing district of the state and, in every case, is taken on a basis of LAST YEAR'S CROP:

District	Pip.	W. Sap.	York	Ben.	Stamm	M. B. T.	Others	Fall
North Valley.....	*74%	*99%	37%	69%	*74%	129%	54%	57%
South Valley.....	*64	*53	25	48	*73	*69	33	43
North Piedmont.....	110	65	*45	*47	*82	88	77	80
South Piedmont.....	100	43	*59	*91	*75	69	65	59
S. W. Virginia.....	*—	17	36	36	15	12	40	17
State Average.....	95	66	36	56	72	93	55	60

(Note—Varieties marked * not largely grown in that section)

Number of barrels of apples shipped from above districts last year:

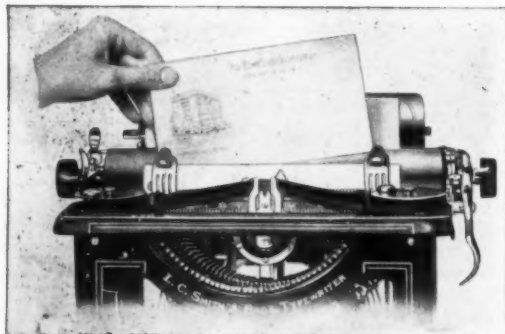
North Valley	557,068	South Piedmont	36,222
South Valley	308,476	S. W. Virginia	44,314
North Piedmont	299,116	Entire State	1,315,508

Short Reports From Other States

The following percentages are based on ONE YEAR AGO:

Apples	Remarks
New York	25% June drop heavy, weather unfavorable.
Pennsylvania	75 June drop heavy, late frosts, blight.
West Virginia	15 June drop heavy, weather conditions good, blight.
Delaware	50 Weather conditions favorable.
New Hampshire	50 June drop medium, late frosts.
Michigan	20 June drop heavy, late frosts, weather cold.
Washington	50 June drop heavy, late frosts, weather favorable.
Colorado	50 Very severe frosts, much damage.
Kansas	53 Heavy June drop, wet and cold weather.
Ohio	50 Enormous damage from pear blight.
Missouri	90 Fruit very scattering conditions fair.
Canada	40 Heavy freezes caused much damage.
California	75 Heavy rains at blooming time.
North Carolina	40 Blight has caused heavy shortage in the crop.

A very heavy peach crop reported in all peach growing sections.
WILLIAM P. MASSEY, Secy.



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Reilly Brothers Reorganization

John H. Reilly and Thomas P. Reilly, constituting the firm of Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y., nurserymen, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on April 20, 1915, desiring to continue the business, with the purpose of paying all debts in full, have proposed to creditors a composition whereby ten per cent. of the debts are to be paid in cash and preferred stock to the amount of 90 per cent. of proven debts is to be issued to creditors, in a new corporation to be known as Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Incorporated, shares of stock to be \$1.00. It is proposed to elect nine directors and that those for the first year be Philip E. Blum, Edward Bacon, James A. Rowan, John Nagle, Daniel G. Banker, Newton B. Gorman, John H. Reilly and Thomas P. Reilly, of Dansville, N. Y., and George A. Clauss of Buffalo, N. Y.

The International Viticulture Congress was held at San Francisco, Cal., last month with representatives from many points.

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Charles A. Chambers Retires

Charles A. Chambers, formerly of Fresno, secretary and treasurer of the Fresno Nursery, has severed his connection with that firm, selling his entire interest to Frank H. Wilson, president.

This event occurred on June 1. Since that time Mr. Chambers and his wife have been spending their time and money at San Diego visiting friends and the exposition. While in the Southern town, Mr. Chambers is writing special articles on horticultural lines, root systems, adapted to different soils, propagating, pruning, growing and selling.

Since fourteen years of age he has been at the wheel in the horticultural field; was with the Fancher Creek Nurseries of Fresno for 12 years and with the Fresno Nurseries of the same town for 11 years. Twenty-three years with two firms in the same town is a record not to be laughed at. With this experience he is well versed in every angle of the nursery business, outside, inside and topside.



CHARLES A. CHAMBERS, Fresno, Cal.

At present Mr. Chambers has made no definite plans for the future, being content to have a good long rest before locating, but in all probability will settle in California. He has been engaged to expert some lands around New Orleans from a practical standpoint and will of course tend to this before returning.

To those who know Chambers the caption of this announcement may prove misleading. His friends are utterly at a loss to picture him as at rest for any appreciable length of time. His is one of those tireless dispositions which are never content to look idly on. Indeed, this is conclusively shown by the mention of some of the things he will do while "resting." We shall all hear from Charlie again soon.

In Ventura county, Cal., there are 132,350 bearing English walnut trees and 74,437 non-bearing trees. The leading walnut growers of Simi section Ventura county, have formed an association for the purpose of packing, shipping and marketing their product. The association will be known as the Simi Valley Walnut Growers' Association. The principal place of business will be Simi.

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Worst Wide-spread Blight on Record

President E. F. Stephens of the Idaho State Board of Horticulture, who estimates that blight will lessen the Idaho fruit crop this year one-fourth to one-third, has received an interesting letter from Professor M. B. Waite of Washington, D. C., one of the leading pathologists in the country. The letter is in reply to a communication on the subject of blight which Mr. Stephens recently addressed to H. P. Gould.

Mr. Stephens states that the prevalence of blight from Colorado east, over the greater portion of the apple growing district, will lessen the yield. The overbearing of the eastern orchards in 1914, and a letter from the Apple Shippers' Association of New York, reporting a 50 to 60 per cent set of fruit in New York, leads him to believe that there is an encouraging prospect of room to market the crop from the northwest at fair prices.

Worst Blight on Record

In this letter to President Stephens, Professor Waite says:

"H. P. Gould has transmitted to this office your letter of June 11th, with favorable comment as to your orchards and methods, for answer to that part relating to diseases.

"You have given a clear statement of your blight situation and show by your discussion that you thoroughly understand the factors controlling blight and also orchard pollenization. The best I can say in answer is perhaps to corroborate practically everything you have stated as being exactly in

line with our best information regarding the behavior of the disease. Furthermore, it may interest you to know that the unfavorable experience you have had this year with blight corresponds almost exactly with what has happened from Colorado eastward over a large part of the United States. We have had the greatest outbreak of pear blight, particularly blossom blight, that has ever occurred, at least the most general and severe attack.

Painting is Ineffective

"Taking up your letter in detail, the treatment you noted at Yakima of painting blighted limbs should not mislead you. On the larger limbs the pear blight germs work deeply in the tissues of the bark beyond the reach of any fungicide, germicide or disinfectant that would not kill the tissues.

"To answer distinctly your question about previous history of so-called blight cures, I may say that without a single exception our experience during the last 25 years has been that they have always ended in failure.

Attacks Vigorous Trees

"Your experience in pushing your orchard for growth and crop production is the usual one when a pear blight outbreak occurs. While the best grown trees and those on the best and deepest orchard soil do not always blight the worst, as a general principle blight attacks any given variety and age of trees when it occurs in the orchard in direct relation to the vigor of growth and sappy-

ness of the tree—the more vigorous the more blight. This is not especially true of blossom blight or blossom infection, but refers more particularly to the spread of the blight downward in the branches after infection.

Check the Growth

"In practice the principle of checking growth in anticipation of blight should be applied especially to pear orchards, but with susceptible varieties and during a distinct epidemic of blight it should undoubtedly also be applied to apple orchards. It is an unfortunate fact, since it tends to discourage good orcharding. On the other hand, we have to face this condition when we have to contend with an outbreak of blight."

Christmas Tree Regulation

New regulations for the quarantine account of the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth in New England became effective July 1, and copies of the new quarantine, known as No. 22, may now be obtained from the Department of Agriculture. The new regulations do not affect the quarantine for the brown-tail moth. In the territory quarantined for gipsy moth Christmas trees and Christmas greens may now be shipped out after they have been inspected by Department agents and found free from the egg-masses of this insect.

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